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WHOLE No. 2379

CHINESE NEED CASH

Many Small Shops May Have to Close.

BUSINESS methods, especially among the houses either Oriental or dealing principally with Oriental goods, are being so changed in Honolulu, due to the continuation of the dull season, that it is expected all business will be on practically a cash basis within a very short time. As it is now there is little credit business being done, except with old established customers.

While this is all true, there promises also to be such a weeding out of the small dealers, who are doing business on small capital or expectations, that there will be a material reduction in the number of business houses and an increase in the number of empty stores.

The causes leading to the pinching of the small dealers are so many that the outlook is not for failures which lead to heavy losses, but simply to the closing of stores operated by men who began with small cash invested, and to whom the dull season came at the most unwelcome time. The continued dullness, the length of the period during which the business community is simply waiting for the realization of hopes for new enterprises, into which large sums have been invested, has absorbed most of the ready money of the storekeepers, and they are now between closing up or selling at a great loss.

The principal cause of the impending misfortune for so many small dealers, is the failure of the Territory to meet the losses through the great sanitary fire. When the burning out of Chinatown caused the loss of so much property and spread that loss over such a great number of the small dealers, it forced them to begin life again on credit, both they and the wholesale dealers who furnished the goods believing that there would be payment of the losses through the fire before a great time. The pinching is just now being felt. The dealers have gone along for two years, doing some business, and gradually getting their feet under them, but the dull season, which if they were in possession of their capital would have meant only stringency, now threatens more serious damage.

Another cause of the misfortune which are being felt by many Chinese and Japanese storekeepers, is the fact that when the Chinatown fire took them away from their old stands, they felt the necessity for quick return to business and many took new stores, which entailed higher rents than business justified. The result has been that the falling off in demand for goods has caught them with heavy expenses and no large margin of profit to meet the charges. When Chinatown itself was reopened there was the temptation to take larger stores and pay higher rents. All these causes have combined with the falling off in trade to make the stringency which threatens the existence of the small dealers. As it is today there is so little business in what is known as Chinatown, except in those stores which deal only in supplies for Chinese customers, that it might well be done by one-half the number of shops which are open.

Recently the condition of business caused a large meeting of the Japanese wholesalers and bankers for the purpose of considering steps which might be taken looking to the establishment of a closer system of doing business. As a result of the meeting it was decided that there be taken steps for the purpose of putting all business upon a cash basis. The discussions which were then had explained the ill conditions of Japanese trade as due principally to the changes in the labor situation. It was argued that when the workmen had contracts which made it imperative that they continue in one place for at least three years, there was little danger in giving credit to them. Now if one of the workmen is given credit, and upon failing to pay receives a demand from the storekeeper, the laborer simply leaves the neighborhood, quitting his job without any compensations at all. It was said by the Japanese merchants present at the meeting that the laborers upon the plantations now work only a fraction of a month, where formerly they put in a year, so that with the increased wages paid they do not earn any more money than formerly. The added difficulty has been that the men when idle spend time and money in gambling, all of which is mostly at the expense of the storekeeper who has trusted them for the necessities of life.

For these reasons it was decided that all merchants should be urged to close out their lines of credit, and make their business cash as soon as possible. This may work some hardship, but it appeared to be the only chance for some of the dealers to keep on without losing their all. It was said during the meeting that the outlook was that perhaps half the small stores which are now open, kept by Japanese huts, would be compelled to close if there is no real revival in business very soon. The stores kept by the Japanese, except in the case of the higher class of wholesale businesses, are backed by investments made by several persons, each of

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WEEK



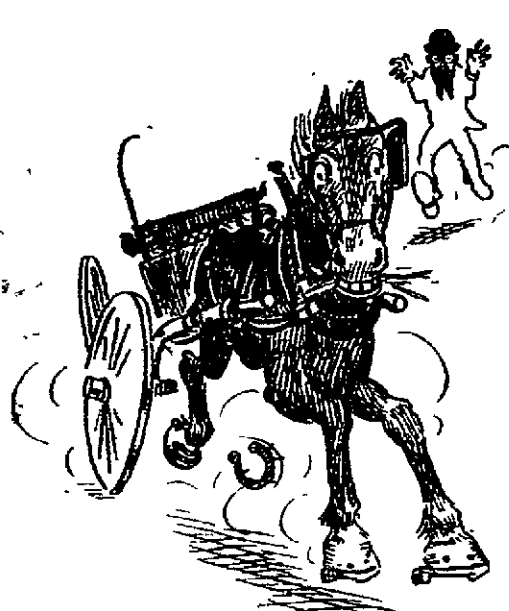
THE LATEST THING IN SPORTS



TURK AND LEWIS
'COPPED' OUT



POOR
THING



ROWELL'S HORSE
TOOK HIS USUAL

THE NEW BISHOP

Something About Successor to Willis.

AT the 11 o'clock service in St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday morning, Bishop Nichols made a statement relative to Archdeacon Restarick, who was selected at the convention of bishops in Indianapolis on April 16 as bishop for Honolulu. He referred to him as a man well fitted for the high station, and one whom he believed would be most acceptable to Episcopal church-goers in the Hawaiian Islands. He said:

"Archdeacon Restarick is a man in the prime of life, and of strong character, whose full score of years in his present field—St. Paul's parish, San Diego, Cal., diocese of Los Angeles—has shown the parish builder, the thoughtful and instructive preacher and writer, the moulder and leader of men, the sound and sympathetic counselor, the trusted representative in diocesan and general conventions, and the man of a wide outlook upon the general affairs of the church.

"He has published a scholarly handbook upon lay reading, Good Friday addresses, and articles in the current church press; is a member of the standing committee of his diocese, took an active part in the organization of the diocese and was among the first nominated for its Episcopate in 1895. He has been a deputy to several general conventions and is regarded as a sound churchman with earnest, clear views, but neither narrow nor extreme.

"Until 1895 San Diego was included in the diocese of California, and in preaching in 1892, at the tenth anniversary of his restoration, one of the noticeable facts, to me, at that time was that he then had as many missions in his parish as he had communicants at his first celebration there. The strong and coherent growth around the one center, with a staff of clergy, has been a tribute to his power of organization, his enlisting the interest of men, as well as women workers, and his winning the confidence of his congregation and of the community. Should he come to Honolulu, as I hope, he is well fitted to make the city, under God, a center for a larger demonstration of the same healthful church extension, with the area of the whole missionary district in the Islands for his scope."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17.—The Episcopal House of Bishops today selected the following Bishops:

Salina, Western Kansas, Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the Church of Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, and son of the late Bishop of Kansas.

Honolulu, Henry B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal.

Porto Rico, James H. Van Buren, formerly of Lyon, Mass., and later of San Juan.

The new Bishops cannot be consecrated for two or three months.

A resolution was adopted commending to the people of the missionary jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church to take action in assuming at least part of the support of their Bishops.

While as many Bishops as possible will attend the synod of the Old Catholics at Bonn, Germany, next August, Bishop Potter of New York was designated to extend the greetings of the Episcopalians of America.

SAN DIEGO, April 17.—Rev. H. B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's parish, and dean of San Diego county, who was selected today to be Bishop of Honolulu with jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands, is well known here. The Islands have but recently come under the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church, and it was known that a Bishop would be elected at this session of the House of Bishops. Bishop William Fox Nichols of San Francisco is now in Honolulu with direction to remain in charge until the arrival of the new appointee. He was given this direction immediately after the English Episcopal church gave up its jurisdiction of the Islands.

Rev. Mr. Restarick has been here for twenty years, having come here immediately on being ordained a priest, which ceremony took place at Davenport, Iowa, in June, 1882, when he was 21 years of age. The Rev. H. B. Restarick has been honored in the old diocese of California, and in the new one of Los Angeles by being appointed to many offices. He has been examining chaplain of both dioceses. He has been dean of Southern California, and is now arch-deacon of San Diego county. He has been a delegate on four occasions to the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church. He has been a member of the standing committee since the organization of the diocese. He is the author of two books published by Thomas Whitaker of New York one is entitled "Love of God" and the other "The Love of God." Four times his name has been considered in relation to the honor which is now conferred. He is told that he might be chosen a Bishop at this gathering, but expected to be sent to Western Kansas. The Honolulu appointment is, however, more to his liking, and he will doubtless accept. He would like to be consecrated Bishop on the twentieth anniversary of his ordination as priest.

Dredger Disabled
The tug Kaena towed the Pearl Harbor dredger into the harbor on Saturday night in a disabled condition. It appears that one day last week the crank broke and the damage was repaired on the spot. On Saturday the dredger resumed operations but had scarcely made a start before the crank pin broke again. It was decided to tow the dredger to Honolulu for repairs. The big excavating machine will be laid up about a week.

RECIPROCITY FOR THE CUBANS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democrats and the Republican "insurgents" rode rough shod over the House leaders today when voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair, made by Sherman of New York, was 171 to 130. Republicans to the number of thirty-seven joining with a solid Democratic vote to accomplish this result. Having won this preliminary victory, the amendment was adopted in committee, 164 to 111, and later in the House by a still larger majority, 199 to 105. On this occasion sixty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the amendment. The bill then was passed by an overwhelming majority, 247 to 52. An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and 12 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it.

The bill as passed authorizes the President, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba, and the enactment of said government of immigration, exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States shall grant a reduction of 20 per cent tariff reduction on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until December 1, 1903. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, is to be 12.5c per pound.

SENATE IS NOT PLEASED.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special to the San from Washington says: The Republican leaders of the Senate are not very well pleased with the action of the House today on the Cuban reciprocity bill, and they are somewhat worried over the situation in the Senate, which has become more than ever complicated; but they are not in that state of hysteria pictured by some of the beet-sugar representatives of the House, who think they have effectually blocked the movement for Cuban tariff legislation.

The Senate has never intended to report such a complicated piece of legislation as that set forth in the bill passed by the House. The Senate bill will simply grant 25 per cent tariff reduction. Nothing will be said about immigration or contract labor laws or differential on refined sugars, and when the bill is passed it will be the duty of the conference committee to reach an agreement on the measure that will be endorsed by both Houses and signed by the President.

Oil for Hawaii.

A statement copied from Coast papers credited the service of the coming tank steamer to be loaded with oil at Ventura, Cal., to the Standard Oil Company. The vessel will be run by the Union Oil Company of California, which has the Hawaiian oil contract.

W. J. Lowrie formerly of Peru and Sprackelville plantations is said to be in Porto Rico, where he has an offer of \$20,000 to manage a large sugar estate.

A QUEER FISH WITH LEGS SHOWN VISITING SCIENTISTS

There is a fish in Hawaiian waters that Dr. Gilbert, of the fishing steamer Albatross, would like very much to get hold of. In addition to fins on the tail and along the top of the back it has four feet, resembling very much those of the ground mole. One specimen was found a few days ago in the fish market by Inspector Berndt, and was purchased by Captain Carl Klemme. Mr. Berndt recognized the fish as being something out of the ordinary and took it to Dr. Gilbert for examination. The commissioner desired to keep the specimen but Captain Klemme refused to part with it. An effort will be made by the Albatross to capture another.

The fish is about three inches long, black in color, with a thick, cat-fishy skin. Its head is of the tra-mouth type, crowned, however, with a comb or cap. A chain of fins extend from the neck down the ridge of the back to the tail, and the tail terminates in a fan-shaped fin, which is the most important motive arrangement possessed by the creature. The eyes are small and heavily cased, indicating that the fish belongs to comparatively deep water.

The general make-up of the fish is, therefore, quite unusual, and scientifically interesting. But every other feature gives way to the feet, the character of which are absolutely unknown to science. The nearest approach to anything of the sort is found in the bat fish, with four small arms used for crawling on the sand in shallow water or clinging to rocks. The legs, if such about a half inch of bone and muscle may be called, project from points where shoulders and hips would appear in an animal. The two fore feet contain five toes each and each toe terminates in a sharp toe-nail, white in color. The two rear feet carry ten toes each, which is another peculiarity, probably indicating that the feet are used in swimming, the rear ones assisting as a propeller and the front ones being used to steady the animated craft. There is no question but that the toes are supplied the little creature for service in clinging to rocks or other objects beneath the water.

When brought to the fish market the fish was alive and was kept for six hours, finally dying, however, most probably on account of lack of the external pressure of water, for which it was fitted. Captain Klemme bottled the specimen in alcohol.

The Sugar Outlook.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Secretary of War today sent to the Senate a communication from General Wood, again asserting that the planters and Cuban sugar dealers hold the bulk of Cuban sugar. The amount held is so great, he says, that they must unload very soon. He says this large amount, when thrown on the market, will greatly reduce the price, and that delay of action toward reduction of the duty on sugar in the United States is playing directly into the hands of the sugar trust.

Malvar Surrenders.

MANILA, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tamaras and Cavite provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force.

tain five toes each and each toe terminates in a sharp toe-nail, white in color. The two rear feet carry ten toes each, which is another peculiarity, probably indicating that the feet are used in swimming, the rear ones assisting as a propeller and the front ones being used to steady the animated craft. There is no question but that the toes are supplied the little creature for service in clinging to rocks or other objects beneath the water.

When brought to the fish market the fish was alive and was kept for six hours, finally dying, however, most probably on account of lack of the external pressure of water, for which it was fitted. Captain Klemme bottled the specimen in alcohol.

"The specimen is unclassified, and therefore unknown to science," said Dr. Gilbert yesterday afternoon. "It belongs to the bat-fish family, but is larger and the features marking that family are more prominently displayed. I shall use every endeavor to secure a specimen for my collection."

"I do not think what appears to be legs and feet can quite correctly be so called. They are more properly fins, being used principally for swimming. The toes are used in clinging to objects at low levels, but I do not think the feet as they are called, are employed in crawling or moving about on the ground."

"I do not believe the fish will prove of value as a food product. The specimen shown me, I feel certain, is about full size, and that is too small to count for anything. I should say, from the character of the fish's other formation, that it lives down to a depth of 100 fathoms."

An Irish Society

Eighteen Irishmen responded to the call of Colonel C. J. McCarthy and gathered in Waverley hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of forming an Irish society. Colonel McCarthy officiated as chairman and Charles McGonagle acted as secretary. Remarks were made by most of those present, showing a unanimous sentiment in favor of organization. A list of forty-five applicants for membership was reported. Following a very full discussion of plans, this committee was appointed to draft a constitution and set of by-laws: C. J. McCarthy, Thomas J. Dillon, P. J. Farley, Charles O'Leigh and Charles McGonagle. A special meeting will be called to hear this report as soon as it is ready.

Eleu After Twilight

On Saturday afternoon the government tug Eleu sailed for Koloa to tow the waterlogged schooner Twilight to port. Henry Macfarlane, the owner of the vessel, has been dickered with Captain McAllister for two or three days and on Saturday a bargain was struck, the consideration, however, being unknown. The Twilight is lumber-laden and has her hold full of water and the task of towing her to port is apt to be a very tedious one.

NORMAL SCHOOL'S FAIR A SUCCESS

After a day given over to entertaining the many visitors who attend their fair, the teachers of the Normal School counted the results Saturday evening and found that they had secured about \$400 more than their expenses. This money is intended for the purchase of a stereopticon and views for the use of the school and for other purposes.

The plan of the fair was for a great day of sports and fancy booths, and right well did the former draw and the latter coax the dollars out of the pockets of the visitors, so the results exceeded the expectations of the promoters. The grounds at Fort and School streets were prettily decorated for the occasion, there being a line of huge flags of all nations stretched across the front of the grounds, while with flowers and plants the effect was further enhanced. The territorial band was on hand and the concert during the afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Among the money makers for the fair were: Fancy table, Kaulani school, Mrs. Fraser and assistants; fancy table, Normal school, Miss Pierce and Mrs. Merrill; flower table, Miss Lyett, candy table, Miss McLain, ice cream table, Miss Snow; leis, Miss Kaheha "A Trip Around the World," Mr. Osborne, High art exhibition, Mrs. Marshall.

During the evening there was a concert, Mrs. Russell sang, Miss Barber played the violin, Miss Barber, Mrs. Phillips and Dr. Marques played a trio, Miss Powers sang, pupils of the Kaulani school did Swiss bell ringing, and Miss Adams conducted a wand drill, by pupils of the school. Among the side attractions was a doll show, where dolls were fetchingly done by Sylvia and Grace Robertson, Ruth Martha and Lillian McChesney, Madeline Burnette, Geroldine Traphagen and Lucy Dembo.

Sporting events marked the afternoon. There will be trophies distributed to the High and Kaulani schools, for the teams of the two each scored twenty-two points. Kaulani school made twelve points and Royal school one. There will be individual prizes as well. The events were won as follows: Two hundred and twenty yards dash, H. Hula of Kaulani, 1:08 yards dash, James Lucas of the High school, running broad jump, Ka Gee of Kaulani; high jump, James Lucas of the High school, shot-put, Henry Aki of the High school, who put an 8-pound shot 42 feet 2 inches; obstacle race, Kupa of Kaulani school; potato race, Vito of High school; and 2-legged race, Sing Chong and Amana of Kaulani school.

Murderer of Nora Fuller

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Chief of Police Wittman has officially announced that the murderer of Nora Fuller, the girl found killed in January last, was C. B. Hadley, for fourteen years a convict in the business office of the Examiner. On the day of the disappearance was recorded Hadley left his office and has not since been seen. Expert Kyka declares the man who wrote the C. B. Hawkins advertisement was Hadley and his landlady declares that he was much excited when he saw the papers. Hadley disappeared so hurriedly that he did not withdraw his bank account. There is said to be much other incriminating evidence.

"Denver" Ed Smith has sold the spirit license recently granted to him by the Territorial government to Lovejoy & Co.

OPPOSING THE DITCH MEASURE

Correspondence of Hitchcock and Dole.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The following correspondence was given out here today by the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, as bearing on the Kohala Ditch bill. It speaks for itself in emphasizing the opposition of Secretary Hitchcock and Gov. Dole to the pending Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill. I stated in my last letter that Secretary Hitchcock had recommended the defeat of the bill. The following is the language in which he made his recommendation:

Department of the Interior,
Washington, April 5, 1902.
The Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico,
United States Senate.
Sir:—Under your reference of the 4th instant, I have considered the bill (H. R. 11,997) granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over the public lands in the island of Hawaii for ditches, canals, etc., to be used for irrigation and other purposes. For the information of your committee I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Governor of Hawaii, dated the 11th ultimo, protesting against the passage of this or a similar bill. In the main the views of Gov. Dole have my full approval. Heretofore this Department has been inclined to the view that there is no existing statutory authority for the granting of rights of way through the public lands in Hawaii for irrigation and kindred purposes, but the matter has recently been carefully considered by the Assistant Attorney General for this Department, and in an opinion rendered by that officer yesterday and approved by me, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, it is held that full authority is given by existing laws to the Territorial officers to grant easements of this character over the public lands. I believe, therefore, that there is no necessity for the legislation embodied in the pending bill, and that the Territorial officers will be able under existing statutes to accomplish better results for the public and the people of the Islands than can be attained through any special legislation of this character. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the pending bill be not receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

Executive Chamber,
Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, March 11th, 1902.
The Honorable, The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—From the newspapers and other sources of information, I should judge that Mr. Samuel Parker's Kohala ditch bill, H. R. 9307, is being pushed in the House of Representatives with considerable activity. I am informed that Mr. Knox, chairman of the Committee on Territories, is unfavorable to special legislation of the character proposed by the bill, and has expressed himself as favorable to the passage of a bill granting the Territory the necessary authority for dealing with such matters.

I was glad to learn of Mr. Knox's views in this matter, as Mr. Parker's bill is not only a grant of valuable privileges without reserving anything in the way of rents or other consideration to the Territorial government, but it would be mischievous in the extreme to the public interests, in that it contains no provisions for protecting sources of the water supply, or forests, and no requirements as to water rates for the sale of water to agriculturists, and no protection for the small farmer in distinction from the large sugar planter in the way of opportunities of having water. Its powers of eminent domain over private lands are sweeping without checks or limitations of any kind.

The menace to both water sources and forests of such a sweeping privilege will be understood when it is known that our best and most lasting sources of water exist generally in elevated places where, from the grade of the land, the excessive humidity and the impenetrable and jungle-like character of the growth, and especially the undergrowth, there is not only an immense precipitation of moisture, but from the dense growth and swampy character of the ground thereby induced a large quantity of water is held and only slowly given out, so that the streams from such sources suffer less in dry weather than others. My information is that this is the character of the summit of the Kohala Mountains. It will be easily seen that ditches or tunnels cut into such a locality would tend to drain away the water rapidly so that the reservoir for furnishing a supply during drouths would be soon destroyed, and the soil becoming dry from such drainage, would cease to support the dense growth so important to such a water source, which would gradually disappear, to the irreparable damage to the public interests.

There are other objections to the bill in question. It gives no right to take government water but to construct and maintain ditches. This vagueness would result in litigation, for the Territory would oppose the taking of government water unless Congress should grant the same. The bill apparently confers a perpetual privilege, which, of course, is inconsistent with the law as well as public policy. Moreover, the description of the country through which the ditches are to run is vague, confusing and absolutely inadequate for such a purpose.

I trust the bill may be defeated, as it is utterly without merit and would only result, if passed, in prejudice to the public and would be in the way of intelligent handling of the situation in the future.

Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

The effect of this objection, together with other opposition, have been to make it more than doubtful whether the Parker bill will ever get out of the Senate committee.

Immediately upon the arrival of Governor Dole he was met by Mr. J. T.

McCrosson, with a view to meeting the Governor's objections. Mr. McCrosson later made the following proposition to the Governor:

MCCROSSON'S PROPOSITION TO DOLE.

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1902.
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii, Hotel Albany, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—In relation to my conversation with you this afternoon concerning your objections to the passage of H. R. 11,997, now before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, I wish to submit, on behalf of the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the following proposition:

Your objections, as I understand them, to the bill are:

First—That it does not provide a money compensation to the Territory for the privilege granted.

Second—That it does not specifically provide that the homesteaders and settlers shall be treated with the same consideration as corporations.

Third—That it does not provide for the conservation of the forests; and.

Fourth—That it does not provide against tunnelling in such a manner as to reach the summit swamp lands and thereby drain them and affect the streams of the Waimea watershed.

Recognizing the justice of your objections and being desirous of working in harmony with the Territorial government of Hawaii, and in consideration of the withdrawal of your objections to H. R. 11,997, we propose:

First—To pay the Territory of Hawaii the sum of \$2,500 per year for the first five years as an annual rental for surplus waters of the Territory now running to waste into the sea. At the end of the first five years and at the commencement of each succeeding period of five years, there shall be paid an annual rental, the amount to be fixed by arbitration, such annual rental in no case to be less than \$2500.

Second—The Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd. to furnish water at its ditches to all government homesteaders applying for same for domestic purposes (such as household uses, both drinking, washing and cooking, and watering of all kinds of stock) at a fixed rate of one thousand gallons, to be fixed by commissioner of Public Lands. Water to all homesteaders applying for same for agricultural purposes upon such terms and at as low a rate as it shall sell its water to any private person or corporation.

Third—The Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd. shall, without expense to the government, comply with all reasonable requirements of the Commissioner of Public Lands concerning the preservation of the forests, by killing off wild cattle, fencing of lands and planting of trees on all government lands forming the watershed through which its ditches shall pass. Not less than ten thousand trees shall be planted yearly for the first twenty years of the Hawaii Ditch Company's use of right of way across the public lands.

Fourth—The Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd. shall divert no water, by tunnelling or otherwise, from government land, gulches or streams on, or forming any part of the Waimea watershed, nor shall said Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd. in any way interfere with or interrupt the enjoyment of the vested right of private parties.

The foregoing I believe covers your objections fully. If not, any reasonable change will be gladly made to meet your views of what is right and just, both to the government and to the Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd.

You will readily see the desirability of the pending bill becoming a law, as it will give the company I represent a title that will make them feel secure in the investment of the necessary money to fully develop and properly utilize the water that is now running into the sea, and must continue to do so for a number of years to come, if such legislation as we are now asking for is not granted.

Trusting that this proposition will meet with your approval, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
J. T. MCCROSSON,
For Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited.

He also offered to amend the Parker bill by adding thereto the following section:

Section 4.—Nothing herein contained shall be construed as granting to or conferring upon the said Ditch Company any right or interest in any water under or of the public lands in said island of Hawaii, but any right or interest in or thereto shall be obtained from the government of the Territory of Hawaii upon such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon.

CONCESSIONS COME TOO LATE.
If the Parker bill had been originally drawn with all these safeguards and provisions, instead of seeking blanket privileges without restrictions, and to get the government water for nothing after having offered substantial compensation therefor at Honolulu, it might have passed. As it is, so many objections have been raised and suspicions aroused that the probability is that it will fail altogether, now that Secretary Hitchcock has ruled that the Territorial authorities have full control of the matter.

Governor Dole has declined to commit himself to an approval of the bill, even with the above changes added and is to consult Secretary Hitchcock upon the subject on Monday next.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CHINESE NEED CASH

(Continued from Page 1.)

them represented by savings amounting to a few hundred dollars. This capital, with the credit extended by the wholesaler, is sufficient to carry on the business when there is good trade, but in dull times like the present there is little chance for keeping even.

Already there have been several closing down of stores. Along King street, in the district which was built for the accommodation of trade after the fire, and down to the end of the tram line in Kalihl, the lines of buildings are almost evenly divided into store rooms occupied and those unoccupied. There were counted yesterday forty-five stores along the street between the railroad depot and the Kamehameha schools which were empty. In the Kalihl district there have been three closings within the past week, two of Chinese stores and one of a Japanese. Yesterday there was reported the closing of a Japanese store at King and Beretania streets, the firm having also a store at Ala.

The most important suspension of a Chinese firm was that of the Kwong Hip Chong Company, which did business at King street and Ala. The company was organized in 1893 and owns the building in which was its store, having a long lease upon the ground. It was known that there was difficulty about collections, but the membership of the firm, combined with the fact that there were rents coming into the firm from other stores in the building, gave the wholesalers some confidence in it. The firm was composed of C. Chock Chee, manager; Chong Hock, Lau Pui, Chong Soy, Fu Tau and Ping Fai. The store was discovered closed on Wednesday of last week, and since that time Chock Chee has not been seen. It was understood that he had left the country in the Gaelic, and at the Washington Mercantile Company, where Chong Soy, a son of Chock Chee, is employed, it was said that a note was left by the manager for his son, saying that he was going away, having only his ticket for Hong Kong and seven dollars, as the result of his connection with business here.

There was held a meeting of the creditors of the company and it was found that there are claims against it aggregating a sum in excess of \$15,000. As a result of the investigation it was concluded that the assets are the leasehold and a baker's machine. There are two mortgages against the leasehold, and an assignment as well. The former are given to Chinese, and are for sums aggregating \$3200, while the latter is made to the Washington Mercantile Company, to cover the bill of the house for about \$1000. It has been determined that the firm shall go into bankruptcy at once.

The majority of the American houses doing business with the Oriental houses are adopting the cash plan, and they expect soon to be able to use the plan entirely. Some of the Chinese houses have brought their term of credit down to one week, and they think this will enable them to gradually work out their customers. Everywhere there is the same expression, that if there was a payment of the fire claims there would be an immediate relief felt, for the Chinese would be enabled to pay off their credits obtained for the purpose of going into business again. As it is now there will be no forcing of payment on the part of the established houses, they feeling that there would be a far-reaching effect from any movement for the squeezing of customers of the wholesalers, they being in such condition that they could not pay and their failure bringing down other houses about them.

The Chinese view the situation with the greatest fear, owing to the fact that the closing of the doors to Chinese laborers has made it impossible to hope for any great increase of trade. The older merchants are all drawing in on lined of business, owing to the fact that they expect continued exclusion, and consequently see smaller markets for their imports. There has been in the opinion of the older men, a great loss to the Territory in the shutting out of the Chinese, and the changing labor conditions. They say that the greatest loss to planting interests is not primarily the increase of wages, but the decrease in the productive work of the hands. One planter said yesterday that where six men, with two more in harvest, were formerly sufficient to work twenty-five acres of rice, they being paid at the rate of \$15 to \$15 a month, now it was necessary to hire twelve men and pay \$25 for a month's work. The work done by the double number, it is asserted, too, is not so good as that of the old force. The men have now no attachment to their work, and leave upon the slightest provocation, saying that there is plenty of work to be had.

In another place, a Chinese sugar planter, where formerly there were 200 Chinese hands, and this number was sufficient to cut and handle the cane to keep the mill running double time, now with 500 Japanese laborers, the only kind obtainable, the mill can be run only eighteen hours a day. Where the men formerly were paid \$15 to \$18 a month now they get over \$20 for their work. The same condition is reported in other industries.

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HILO FARMERS DISCUSS PLANS

HILO, April 25.—Farmers of Hilo and Oloha have had their attention turned to investigations of a practical nature by Director Jared Smith, of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station. The meeting here was held Friday evening last, and was attended by a limited number of farmers. Mr. Smith spoke of the purposes of the Department in the matter of Experiment Stations and Farmers' Institutes. He discussed the probable new products of the Islands and was asked and answered a number of questions. Messrs. Furness, J. A. Scott and others spoke. At Oloha Monday night Mr. Smith spoke of diversified agriculture to some sixty farmers, discussing the banana question, the potato blight and many other points of a similar nature. Senator Russell was chairman and with Messrs. Ryan, Robinson and others took part in the discussions of the evening.

The Ladies Social Circle will give a May day celebration on the lawn of the Hilo hotel. There will be fancy booths, a Maypole dance and other features. The affair will be given Saturday afternoon.

A Japanese fisherman while intoxicated was ejected from a restaurant of one of his fellow countrymen at Waiakae. Sunday night he returned with a knife and cut the restaurant keeper so badly that he is now in the hospital here. The assailant was locked up.

W. J. Madeira, the new postmaster, came down and secured surreties for his bond and returned to Honolulu. Postmaster Ott accompanied him. He will return as soon as his commission arrives.

W. H. Smith, former editor of the Tribune, was admitted to practice last week and has formed a partnership with C. M. LeBlond.

Miss Emma Kekaulike Mabry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mabry, died at the residence of her parents, Monday last, of typhoid fever.

The Wilder Steamship Company announces that it will have a special steamer to ply between Hilo and Hamakua coast points whenever freight offers in sufficient quantities.

Pledgers to the stock of the Hilo Shipping Company have been coming in from outside points, and the installation of the line is now a certainty.

The ship Arthur Sewall which is now in port loading meat for New York, lost an anchor and five fathoms of chain yesterday, and the vessel was getting away from her last year. The lost gear lies in about twenty fathoms of water. An attempt will shortly be made to locate and recover the missing mudhook.

EXCLUSION MEASURE

Anti-Chinese Bill Passes Upper House.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—After eight hours of debate the Senate today passed the Platt amendment to the Mitchell-Kahn bill, and then passed the bill for the exclusion of Chinese from the United States during the continuance of the treaty with China. The treaty will expire in 1904. Senator Hoar cast the only vote against the measure.

The bill as passed extends all the present Chinese exclusion laws during the life of the treaty with China and until a new treaty shall have been made. The exclusion laws are applied to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Chinese in the new possessions are prohibited from coming to the mainland, thus placing a barrier between Philippine Chinese and their American goal. Chinese laborers are permitted to enter the United States for the purpose of installing exhibits and working in connection with exhibits at fairs and expositions. The bill requires Chinese rightfully in insular territory of the United States to register within eight months.

TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representatives Hitt, Perkins and Clark were today appointed conferees on the part of the House on the Chinese exclusion bill. President Frye tomorrow will probably appoint Senators Platt, Dillingham and Morgan conferees for the Senate. It was first suggested that Penrose, as the chairman of the committee on immigration, would head the conference committee, but as he does not represent the spirit of the Platt amendment it is now reported he is to be replaced by Platt.

The conferees are to get to work soon, and before the end of next week it is expected the President will have signed a new exclusion bill. All signs point to a recession on the part of the House and the passage of the Senate bill without material change. Representative Kahn has in mind a number of changes, but nothing vital in nature.

PROTESTS AGAINST EXCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following letter from Prince Ching, protesting against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines, was today transmitted to Congress by Secretary Root:

"I find on examination that the Philippines are not far from China, and that from the time of the Ming dynasty, which preceded the present, down to today a large number of emigrants have gone there from Fukien and the two Kuangs, amounting to 100,000, more or less, and that it is very difficult to put a stop to the coming and going of their families, fellow-villagers and relations. These emigrants were formerly ill treated and harassed by the Spanish Government, but they were never forbidden to land or harshly driven back to China.

"Your honorable country has usually the reputation of being lenient, and at present your relations with China are especially friendly. There are places to which the restrictions agreed upon in past treaties apply, but while we are hoping that these restrictions may be entirely abrogated, there has never been any treaty applying restrictions to these islands. If no distinction is to be made between laborers and merchants, and the severe regulations are to be applied to that place also and are to be subjected to these harsh restrictions, I fear the good reputation of your honorable country will hardly be able to escape injury."

The jury in the kolehah case was instructed by Judge Estee at 9:45 last night and in fifteen minutes it returned with a verdict, which was sealed and given into the possession of the clerk.

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

OUR SODA WATER IS THE BEST

Ginger Ale, Cream Soda,
Strawberry, Orange Cider,
Ko a, Birch Beer, Root Beer,
Apple Cider, Konael,
Pineapple Soda,
Sarsaparilla and Iron

Delivered promptly anywhere
and everywhere in the city.

Telephone Main 71.
Works 501 Fort St.

Consolidated Soda
Works Company, Ltd.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles, Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's Gothic Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application.

MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM.

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip E. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swelling. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Numerous imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiakae Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

So-Bos-So Kilfly



Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIRS: The presence of the horn fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours,

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

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A WARNING TO OTHERS

Estee's Sentence in Castanha Case.

Possession of apparatus for the illicit manufacture of okolehao in the Territory will prove an unprofitable business if all manufacturers are so badly in the United States Court as did one named Castanha yesterday. Judge Estee in sentencing Castanha gave him the minimum sentence prescribed by law, and yet the luckless man must serve seven months in Oahu prison, pay a fine of \$500, and a penalty of \$500 additional. The latter sum was adjudged against the prisoner because he had a still in his possession, which he had failed to register with the collector of internal revenue as prescribed in the revised statutes. The penalty clause was a surprise to the prisoner and his attorneys, and was wholly unlooked for.

At the opening of court yesterday the room was crowded with Portuguese, who were eager to learn the fate of their countryman. Attorneys Chillingworth and Vivas made pleas for leniency, calling attention to the fact that it was the first case of the kind ever prosecuted in the United States Court here, and that the smallest fine the Judge could impose would have a most salutary effect upon the Portuguese community, or upon any others engaged in the manufacture of okolehao. The defendant's age was cited as a reason for a lenient sentence, and the man's family was pointed out in the courtroom as an additional reason why he should be let down easily.

Judge Estee told the prisoner he would impose the lightest sentence possible, but this of itself was not an indication that he did not believe the verdict was correct. In summing up the counts against the prisoner the Judge said:

"It is considered by the Court that Manuel R. Castanha be imprisoned in the Oahu jail for the period of one month under the first count of the indictment, and for the period of six months under the second count, in all a period of seven months. And it is further considered by the Court that Castanha do pay a fine of \$100 under the first count and \$500 under the second count, in all the sum of \$600. And it is further considered by the Court that the United States do have and recover of and from said defendant, the penalty prescribed by law, to-wit: the sum of \$500 under the first count of the indictment. It is further considered by the Court that the United States do have and recover all their costs."

"On motion of R. W. Breckons, attorney for the United States, the defendant, Frank Castanha, is now discharged."

The prisoner had a tearful interview with his wife and children before going to prison.

Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CAN TAKE THEIR CROP.

Judge Robinson yesterday dismissed the action for trespass and damages brought by Albert K. Nawahi vs. Hakalau Plantation Company, by sustaining the demurrer to the complaint. In summing up the matter the Judge said that the defendant could not possibly know when the plaintiff would exercise his right to terminate the lease and therefore could make no provision against it, and having sown the crop, it was his right to enter upon the land and remove therefrom the growing crop within a reasonable time after the termination of its lease, without being answerable in damages either for such entry or such removal.

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover of and from the defendant \$30,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff. The defendant went into possession of the land on June 2, 1897, for the term of ten years at the annual rental of \$5 per acre. The following clause was contained in the lease: "But it is understood that as soon as the child is 25 years of age, he shall have the right to terminate the lease." Judge Robinson asserts that this clause neither adds to nor detracts from the power and authority vested in him by law to either affirm or disaffirm the lease made by his guardian upon attaining his majority. The plaintiff became of age on January 7, 1902, and on that date advised defendant of his desire to terminate the lease, notifying it also that any entry upon the land would be cause for trespass damages.

Magoon & Dillon have filed notice of appeal.

TO ANSWER BY THURSDAY.

In the case of Sun Kwong Mau Co., Lee Yin et al. vs. Waikiki Land & Loan Association, Ltd., et al., the defendants' demurrer to the amended bill was overruled and they were given until Thursday, May 1, in which to file answer to the complaint. The demurrer set forth that the amended bill of complaint was ambiguous and unintelligible in that the description of the premises in which the plaintiffs claim to have a leasehold interest and upon which the plaintiffs claim that defendants are committing acts of trespass as alleged, is uncertain, ambiguous and unintelligible. This is the case wherein an alleged bail of Chinese is attempting to restrain the Rapid Transit Company from laying its tracks through the McCully tract.

FRENDERGAST IS LECTURED.

The petition of Louis Pearson, widow, and heirs of Mary K. Pearson, asking for the removal of John K. Frendergast as administrator, was denied. Frendergast was ordered to apply the funds held by him to the payment of outstanding indebtedness, and in future to exercise due care and diligence in the exercise of his duties as an administrator. Judge Robinson also stated that Frendergast was negligent and had not obeyed the orders of Judge Lili-

KAMALU CASE ARGUED.

The famous Kamalu case was opened up again yesterday morning before the Supreme Court and the reading of the record and arguments occupied the day until 4 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. George Davis, for the plaintiff, being interrupted in the middle of his argument.

"I can finish in five," said Davis, the latter part of the sentence being lost to the auditors. The Judges were about to lean back in their chairs, when Davis said that by 5 o'clock he would surely be through.

"We understood you to say five minutes," Mr. Davis, said Judge Frear. Davis, Magoon & Dillon, Stewart, Marks & Milverton appeared for plaintiffs, and Robertson & Wilder, Kinney, Balfou & McClanahan and F. W. Hankey for defendant. Mr. Marx read the complaint and amended complaint, followed by Robertson, who read the answer of Frank Hustace, J. J. Eagan, F. H. Foster. The final decree was read. In the afternoon Robertson completed his argument, followed by McClanahan. Davis talked steadily for more than an hour. The motion of the plaintiff to strike out the last transcript of testimony was denied.

GUARDIAN FOR HOLT MINORS.

Judge Robinson filed an order yesterday appointing Helen A. Holt of Honolulu guardian of Valentine S. Holt, Wattle E. Holt, Amelia A. Holt, Helena A. Holt, James R. Holt and Irene A. Holt, minors, requesting the appointee to qualify by filing a bond in the sum of \$200 for each of the minors.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered an administrator's sale of real estate in the estate of Donald G. Campbell, alias James Osborne, at public auction in front of the Judiciary building on Friday, June 6. The property consists of a piece of land at Maunulikepa, Waikiki, area 15-100 acres; a parcel of land at Kapaakea, Waikiki, area 4611 square feet.

Judge Robinson granted the petition of Thomas Pedro to sell personal property belonging to Samuel Pedro, an insane person. The property consists of one brake, one express wagon, two horses, a total of about \$150. The petitioner said it was expensive to feed and keep the horses, and because of their lack of use, the vehicles were liable to deterioration in value.

The report of Henry Smith, master in the estate of James Woods, deceased, was approved by Judge Robinson, and a fee of \$50 ordered paid to him.

M. G. Silva, administrator of the estate of John da Costa, has paid into the Circuit Court the sum of \$371.90, being share of two minor children of said John da Costa, deceased.

In the action of C. A. Long vs. H. Armitage et al., W. H. Cornwell, one of the defendants, has filed a notice substituting Robertson & Wilder as his attorneys in place of F. E. Thompson.

AFFECTS DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Representative Robinson, of Indiana, a Democratic member of the committee on territories, has introduced the following bill, which he declared to me today was just the thing to make the organic act of Hawaii complete and perfect from the Legislature's standpoint. He added that it was the intention of the framers of the organic act to have such a provision inserted, but that they failed. The complete text of Mr. Robinson's bill follows:

"A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii.'
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventy-three of an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 73. That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land-commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. That, subject to the approval of the President, all sales, grants, leases, and other dispositions of the public domain, and agreements concerning the same, and all franchises granted by the Hawaiian Government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii between the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, are hereby ratified and confirmed. In said laws 'land patent' shall be substituted for 'royal patent,' 'Commissioner of Public Lands' for 'Minister of the Interior,' 'Agent of Public Lands,' or their equivalents, and the words 'that I am a citizen of the United States,' or 'that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States,' as required by law, for the words 'that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the Republic of Hawaii,' or 'that I have received a certificate of denization under the Republic of Hawaii,' or 'that I have received a certificate of special right of citizenship from the Republic of Hawaii.' And no lease of agricultural land shall be renewed by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, nor shall any lease, sale, or other disposition be made of, or any easement upon over, or across the public lands of the Territory be granted to any corporation, association, or individual until Congress shall otherwise direct. All funds arising from the sale or lease or other disposal of such lands heretofore made, shall be appropriated by the laws of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and applied to such uses and purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii as are consistent with the joint resolution of annexation approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Provided, That there shall be excepted from the provisions of this section all lands heretofore set apart or reserved, by Executive order or orders, by the President of the United States."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of the approval thereof.

President Roosevelt has arranged to place an electric light on the top of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island.

RELIEF BY CONGRESS

What Hawaii Needs to Relieve the Strain.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Evening Star says: Mr. L. A. Thurston, former Minister from the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, who accompanied Governor Dole of Hawaii to Washington, talked extensively to a Star reporter this afternoon of the conditions in the new possessions in the Pacific.

"Since annexation there has been an enormous development of the resources of the islands," he said. "There have been new enterprises, such as railroads and street railways, foundries and machine shops, an expansion of old sugar plantations and the establishment of new ones, involving altogether an expenditure of more than \$40,000,000. This has all been done since 1898."

"A large amount of the capital has come from the United States, although the bulk of it has been invested by and through local residents of the islands."

"The chief need of Hawaii today, as in any undeveloped country, is capital, as the opportunities of profitable development are greater than the available capital. The rapid development indicated has been a severe strain on the community, as the people were trying to do more business than the capital available justified. This has resulted in a tight money market, but with scarcely any failures owing thereto."

"The financial situation is improving, however, as most of the new enterprises have reached a producing stage and are now making returns. If it were not for the present abnormal low price of sugar the islands would be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. As it is they are holding their own."

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

"One of the most serious problems the people of Hawaii have to face is labor supply. The sudden change from the contract to the non-contract system unsettled to a great extent the minds of the laborers, and for a year or more after the organic act became operative the laborers were in an extremely restless condition. No one seemed to know just what to expect."

"Wages went up from \$12.50 and \$15 a month to \$20 and \$22 for unskilled labor. The situation is now much improved. The restlessness of the laborers has disappeared, and many are working who thought that American institutions meant living without working. The present wages are \$18 to \$20 a month for field laborers. Teamsters and plowmen get about \$1 a day, while all classes of skilled labor, such as mechanics, are better paid than on the mainland."

"Three general railroads have been incorporated since annexation. One company has constructed and has in operation forty miles of track on the island of Hawaii. Two others, with favorable prospects and good locations through rich districts are seeking to finance their companies in this country, but so far unsuccessfully. The locations are so favorable that, with profitable installation, they must eventually succeed."

"Artificial irrigation has received an immense impetus since annexation. Pumping machinery for elevating water to irrigate sugar cane has been imported from the United States during the last four years to the value of \$2,000,000 and water is being profitably pumped for irrigation to an elevation of 600 feet."

"The chief item of expenditure for fuel, coal costing at plantations \$9 a ton. The pumping fuel bill alone on some plantations amounts to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. The bulk of the coal used comes from Australia. An immense saving in fuel cost is about to be achieved by the introduction of crude oil from California. The Union Oil Company of California has made a contract with a number of plantations by which it delivers oil in bulk. The company is now having three tank ships built in San Francisco. The oil is delivered in pipe lines in California directly to the ship and pumped out at the islands. Four barrels of oil is equivalent for fuel purposes to a ton of coal. The contract price, delivered at the island is \$1.40 per barrel, which gives plantations oil fuel equivalent to a ton of coal for \$5.60."

DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII.

"The most marked advance in development is in the City of Honolulu, and an electric street railway system of the high class has been installed at a cost already of \$800,000, and which will have been increased to \$1,000,000 when completed within the year. The only car system in use before was an out-of-date mule car system."

"The office building phase of American city life has struck Honolulu with full force and a number of up-to-date buildings of stone brick and steel have been erected during the past two years at a cost aggregating several millions. A million-dollar hotel with a frontage of 400 feet is now in course of construction. Several other modern hotels are also being erected."

"The old Honolulu Iron Works and Machine Shop Company has expanded into as complete a foundry and machine shop as may be found anywhere in the United States. It is fully equipped to do the heaviest class of machine and steel ship repairs. From 800 to 1000 men are employed."

"The establishment of a United States naval station in Pearl Harbor is progressing steadily. The work was delayed somewhat because of the inability of the Government and the land owners to agree upon the price of the lands desired. This question has been settled with most of the land owners and an early settlement with the last is expected. Meanwhile the contract for dredging the harbor at its entrance has been let to a California firm, and is well under way. It is expected that by the end

of the year the entrance will be cleared to a depth of thirty feet.

"The population of Honolulu has doubled since annexation, the city now having a population approximating 45,000. The exports and imports of the Territory have about doubled. Steam communication with San Francisco has been greatly improved. The Oceanic Company has three 6000-ton steamers built in Philadelphia, which are operating on the through line to Australia every three weeks. The Pacific Mail Company is now instituting an addition to its fleet of several of 12,000 tons, which will run to China."

INSUFFICIENCY OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

"From a governmental standpoint one of the serious results of annexation is to derive the Territory of the customs receipts. There is now collected \$1,000,000 a month, all of which heretofore belonged to the local government and was spent in Hawaii. The money is now committed to Washington, and constitutes a heavy drain on the community as well as producing a shortage of that amount in the local treasury."

"The internal revenue office is also collecting and sending out \$100,000 a year, and the Post Office Department considerably more. On the other hand, the territorial expenses, transferred to the United States, amount to an inconsiderable sum. To meet the deficiency the territory has been obliged to look for new sources of revenue, and an income tax of 2 per cent has been imposed. The Territory will undoubtedly adjust itself to the situation ultimately, but it is a heavy strain on the local government for the present, resulting in an inability to go on with essential public improvements."

"One especially difficult situation to meet arises from the fact that, in stamping out the bubonic plague two years ago, buildings and property in Honolulu to the value of \$2,000,000 were destroyed by fire. As the destruction was for the public benefit and was effectual, it is felt by the local authorities there is no law requiring compensation, but justice and equity demand it, and, with President McKinley's full approval, a committee was appointed to take testimony and assess damages."

"This is now about completed. Our people feel that the stamping out of the plague was directly in the interests of the nation as a whole, for it had not been crushed in Honolulu if it had have gained entrance to the mainland through the Pacific ports."

"In consideration of the fact that Congress has passed laws giving customs receipts of Porto Rico and the Philippines to the local government and has also remitted to them duties collected in the United States on imports from those islands, it would be no more than fair for all the customs receipts to go toward meeting the expenses of the plague. This, too, in view of the fact that the United States has already collected from the Hawaiian Islands a sum also equal to the entire amount of such expense."

"If some such relief is not now granted by Congress the local treasury will be for a long time much crippled, especially if local city and county governments are established, which will greatly increase the cost of the local government."

USE MONEY FOR KAPIOLANI PARK

The holding up of bills amounting to \$6000 for the running expenses of Kapiolani Park, by the Superintendent of Public Works, owing to a question as to whether or not the bills could be authorized for payment by him, was the subject of discussion in the meeting of the Governor's Council yesterday morning, when the following opinion directed to J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, was presented by Attorney General Dole:

"I am in receipt of your communication of April 23rd, which is as follows: 'I have to inform you that bills have been presented to this department for approval, dating from July 1st, 1901, to April 30th, 1902, amounting to \$6,000.00, for the running expenses of the Honolulu Kapiolani Park, more generally known as the Kapiolani Park.'"

"The appropriation for this purpose reads, Honolulu Park Commission (Superintendent of Public Works to be a member) and Act 53 (1896) of 'An act to provide for the permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park,' provides that said park shall be held in trust by six persons . . . for the maintenance of a free public park and to do all other acts . . . The Commission as provided for by said act is a member of the Governor prior to the passage of the appropriation act of 1901, which provides as authorized. It is important and necessary for the proper care of this public park that the appropriation for the maintenance of the same should be made available as soon as possible, and I would therefore ask you to give an opinion on the following:

"Does the wording of the appropriation which states the Superintendent of Public Works to be a member prior to said appropriation, or until such time as a vacancy may occur by which the Superintendent of Public Works may be appointed a member?"

Second—If so, how can the Superintendent of Public Works be appointed a member of said Park Commission when the same was filed prior to the passage of said appropriation act?"

Third—Do the provisions of the said appropriation act make the Superintendent of Public Works a member of the commission or in other words does the appropriation act by the additional clause therein provide for a fourth member in said board in the person of the Superintendent of Public Works?"

Fourth—Does the law above quoted authorize the payment of funds from the appropriation while the Superintendent of Public Works is not a member?"

Act 53 of the Laws of 1896 creates a park commission of six members two of whom retire from office every two years. I think the condition attached to the appropriation act of 1901 adds a seventh member. I think Mr. McCandless became a member of the commission upon the taking effect of Act 4 of the Laws of 1901, and upon his retirement and your appointment, that you became a member in the same capacity."

USE OIL IN ENGINE

Ewa Plantation Is Making the Tests.

The first test of fuel oil in a locomotive is now being made at the Ewa plantation and from the outlook there will be only the time necessary to equip all the engines of the plantation elapse, before the railroad system of that estate will be running on the liquid fuel basis. The tests have not as yet progressed so far as to permit of an analysis looking to the determination of the saving effected by the use of oil over coal, but these will be made within the week.

J. B. Atherton visited the plantation on Saturday and had his first ride behind the locomotive which is burning oil. The custom heretofore when an inspection was being made of a plantation, was to have the observation car placed between two locomotives so that which ever way the wind was blowing there would be no smoke in the faces of the visitors, one engine being used to pull when the smoke blew away, and the other to push when that plan gave the relief sought. During the trip behind the oil burner there was no necessity for changes owing to the fact that the oil produced no smoke and that there was no need to avoid riding behind the engine while it was working. In speaking of the experiment Mr. Atherton said yesterday: "The fuel seemed to work with regularity, and the fire box showed a perfect glow of heat all the time. The engine made steam rapidly and there was not a moment when there was any need for more steam than it was not raised. The fuel is so stored that there is no danger from it, and the working of the burners seemed to be perfect. The tests will be pushed along and if they prove as successful as we now expect, there will be a speedy changing of the other locomotives so as to use this fuel."

Manager C. F. Renton, of Ewa, said yesterday that the tests now being made were for the primary purpose of deciding upon the availability of a burner for the oil, and that when this was settled the tests will then be made for the purpose of arriving at the comparative cost of operation, with the oil and with coal as fuel. There are certain points which come up which make the testing of the apparatus a matter of some time. As to the value of the fuel Mr. Renton said that he could not see but that the use of oil would do away with the danger of cane field fires, arising from the sparks of an engine, which makes the use of the new fuel in every way an advisable change from the present system.

The oil which is being used in the tests was recently shipped down from the Coast by the Union Oil Company. In barrels, there being 100 barrels in the shipment. There will be other shipments in this way, and it is the belief of the members of the directorate of the Ewa estate that the cost of the operation of the locomotives by oil, even when imported in barrels, which is much more expensive than it will be when the bulk carriers of the corporation are put into service, will show a saving over the cost of operation by coal.

RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company held yesterday afternoon it was decided that the vice president, J. B. Atherton, call a special meeting of the stockholders for Wednesday, the 7th of May, for the purpose of making certain alterations and amendments to the by-laws, and also an increase in the capital stock of the company to \$1,000,000. It was also decided that a further meeting of the stockholders should be called for Thursday, May 8th, for the purpose of authorizing the creation of a bond indebtedness to the amount of \$1,000,000. This is in line with the arrangements made by J. B. Castle on his recent visit to San Francisco. The intention is to exchange the present bond issue for the new bonds to the extent of \$315,000 and as much more of the present issue as the holders may be willing to exchange. The balance of the bonds will be held for construction purposes in excess of the additional contemplated mileage of eight miles, the construction of which is to be begun immediately, and will be issued as may be required for further additional construction. This arrangement while not increasing materially the present bonded indebtedness of the company, will enable the company to extend its trackage to practically any desirable length without further financial complications.

It is the intention of the company to proceed immediately with the construction of the tracks on King street with a view to reaching Kapiolani park and operating a through service to that point at the earliest possible date. After this line has been completed, if not before, the line commencing at the foot of Fort street and running along the Esplanade to Alakea street, and up Alakea, Emma and Punchbowl to the extension of Kuakini street, and along this street to Nuuanu, and up Nuuanu to a connection with the Pacific Heights road, and possibly to the brick yards.

Another line in contemplation is one connecting with the King street line at Mililani street opposite the entrance to the Capitol and running along Merchant street to Fort. On this line a shuttle car will be placed, making a trip between these points every five minutes. This track will also be used for storage purposes on evenings when there are entertainments in the opera house, and passengers will be run through to their destinations without change of cars. Notices will be found elsewhere in the columns of this paper of the special meetings of the stockholders already referred to.

BY AUTHORITY.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by the Kapiolani Estate Ltd. for the settlement of the boundaries of the following lands, viz:

Honouliuli, Island of Molokai, Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu.

Kaliu, Honolulu, Oahu.

All parties interested in said land and lands adjoining same are hereby notified that Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, Room 33 in the Canpbell Block, Honolulu, is the time set for hearing proof of survey of said lands and any objections thereto.

M. D. MONSARRAT,

Commissioner of Boundaries.

First and Second Judicial Circuits, Honolulu, Oahu, April 8, 1902.

23-4-Air. E. 13, 22, 23

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed executor of the will of John D. Neal late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons claiming against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa or Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

E. B. CONANT,

JNO. W. NEAL.

Executors of the Will of John D. Neal.

2379-April, 29-May 6-13-20.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 23, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE

C. Brewer & Co 1,000,000 100 100 100

Wm. & Aug. Co 2,512,700 100 100 100

G. J. Id 2,000,000 100 100 100

L. B. Kerr Co, Ltd. 20,000 50 50 50

SUGAR

Ewa 5,000,000 20 20 20

Haw. Agricultural 1,000,000 100 100 100

Haw. Sugar Co 2,512,700 100 100 100

Haw. Sugar Co 2,000,000 100 100 100

Honolulu 2,000,000 100 100 100

Kahuku 500,000 100 100 100

Kapahulu 2,500,000 100 100 100

Koloa 180,000 100 100 100

Kona 320,000 100 100 100

McBryde Sug. Co, Ltd. 3,000,000 100 100 100

Oahu Sugar Co 1,000,000 100 100 100

Oahu Sugar Co 1,000,000 100 100 100

Oahu Sugar Co 1,000,000 100 100 100

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POPULATION OF HAWAII BY ISLANDS AND DISTRICTS

Results of the Last Census of This Group as Shown by a Government Bulletin Lately Received.

This bulletin, prepared under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, gives the aggregate population of Hawaii by islands and districts, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, taken as of June 1, 1900.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States by the Act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, which act took effect in Hawaii August 12, 1898. The Act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, made provision for a Territorial government, and under this act Mr. Sanford B. Dole, formerly president of the provisional government, took the oath of office as governor on June 14, 1900.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832, and was followed by censuses in 1836, 1850, 1863 and 1896. These censuses are said to have been very simple and rudimentary in character, and a census taken at regular periods was not provided for until 1895, when the Legislative Assembly made it "the duty of the Board of Education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, to be laid before the King and Legislature for their consideration."

Under the terms of this requirement a census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken every six years from 1866 to 1896, inclusive. The present census, that of 1900, has been taken as a part of the work of the Twelfth Census of the United States, the Director of the census having been authorized and directed by section 7 of the census act to make suitable provisions for the enumeration of the population and products of the Hawaiian Islands, and to employ for the purpose either supervisors and enumerators or special agents as he should deem necessary.

The census of Hawaii in 1900, as previously stated, was taken as of June 1 of that year, but the censuses from 1866 to 1896, inclusive, were taken as of different dates as follows: 1866, December 27; 1872, December 27; 1878, December 27; 1884, December 27; 1890, December 27; 1896, September 27. No information is available concerning the dates as of which the censuses prior to 1866 were taken. Table 1 shows the population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

Table 1.—Population of Hawaii, 1832 to 1900.

Census Years.	Population.	Increase.	Number.	Per cent.
1832	154,001			
1836	109,620	44,381	41.2	
1850	89,990	19,630	21.1	
1863	89,990	9,412	11.6	
1872	90,578	22,548	24.9	
1878	97,865	1,088	1.1	
1884	96,859	6,026	6.2	
1890	99,708	8,433	8.6	
1896	123,138	11,027	11.2	
1900	141,165	24,414	22.4	
1902	168,579	21,734	16.6	

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken in 1832, showed a population of 154,001, but each succeeding census, up to and including 1872, showed a loss, the census returns in 1872 giving a population of only 90,578, representing a loss since 1832 of 73,415, or 47.7 per cent.

The census of 1878 showed only a slight increase over that of 1872, but during the next six years the population increased rapidly, and the census of 1884 showed a population of 99,708, or an increase since 1878 of 9,133, or 10.1 per cent. From 1884 to 1890 the population of the islands increased 11.6 per cent and from 1890 to 1896, 21.1 per cent, giving a population in 1896 of 123,138. During the four years from 1896 to 1900 the percentage of increase was nearly doubled, the present census showing a population of 141,165, or an increase over that reported to 1896 of 44,381, or 41.3 per cent. During the last ten years, from 1890 to 1900, or substantially the same interval as for the census of the United States proper, there has been an increase in population of 44,381, or 71.1 per cent.

The total land surface of the Hawaiian Islands is approximately 8,448 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the last three censuses being as follows: 1832, 18.1; 1872, 18.1; 1900, 23.1.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in detail by islands at each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, while

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF HAWAII IN DETAIL BY ISLANDS: 1832 TO 1900.

ISLANDS.	1832	1836	1850	1863	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Hawaii	154,001	109,620	89,990	89,990	90,578	97,865	96,859	99,708	123,138	141,165
Hawaii Island	45,848	33,285	26,754	24,921	17,084	16,001	16,001	16,001	16,001	16,001
Kauai Island	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Molokai Island	25,416	17,738	17,357	15,970	12,334	14,035	14,035	14,035	14,035	14,035
Molokai and Lanai	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504
Oahu Island	56,504	40,205	31,194	28,068	20,236	20,671	19,790	19,790	19,790	19,790

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF HAWAII IN DETAIL BY ISLANDS: 1866 TO 1900.

ISLANDS.	INCREASE FROM 1866 TO 1900.		INCREASE FROM 1860 TO 1896.		INCREASE FROM 1864 TO 1896.		INCREASE FROM 1873 TO 1884.		INCREASE FROM 1873 TO 1875.		INCREASE FROM 1866 TO 1876.	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Hawaii	41,381	41.2	19,030	21.1	9,412	11.6	23,598	28.9	1,088	1.9	6,082	9.6
Hawaii Island	13,558	40.7	6,581	24.4	1,763	7.0	7,937	46.7	1,084	6.4	3,807	19.2
Kauai Island	5,334	33.6	3,533	29.7	2,594	32.7	3,134	58.7	1,073	19.5	1,338	21.2
Molokai Island	7,690	43.3	369	2.1	1,337	8.6	8,601	31.8	22	0.4	1,701	12.3
Molokai and Lanai Island	9	9.8	414	14.6	212	8.1	1,611	6.4	8	0.1	38.5	0.3
Oahu Island	19,204	45.5	9,011	22.8	3,126	11.1	7,882	38.7	43	0.8	2,116	11.6

*Decrease.

TABLE 5.—POPULATION OF HAWAII BY DISTRICTS: 1866 TO 1900.

DISTRICTS.	1900	1896	1890	1884	1878	1872	1866
ISLAND OF HAWAII	46,848	33,285	26,754	24,921	17,084	16,001	16,001
Hilo district	8,619	5,890	5,002	5,002	1,905	1,510	2,050
Kau district	19,785	12,878	9,855	7,968	4,231	4,231	4,055
North Kohala district	3,854	2,908	2,577	2,421	2,210	1,865	2,020
North Kona district	4,366	4,125	4,303	4,421	3,299	2,063	2,445
Puna district	5,219	5,081	1,753	1,773	1,937	3,213	3,265
South Kohala district	5,128	1,748	334	944	1,048	1,258	1,089
South Kona district	600	558	589	589	719	582	2,449
ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU	20,754	15,392	11,859	8,835	5,811	5,194	6,824
Hanalei district	2,680	2,775	2,472	1,807	1,597	1,558	2,190
Koolau district	3,220	2,762	2,101	1,882	1,006	823	1,064
Koloa district	4,584	1,835	1,755	1,500	1,006	823	1,064
Lihue district	4,434	4,425	2,792	1,984	1,882	1,298	1,478
Puna district	5,714	4,431	2,739	1,762	1,177	238	325
Waimea district	172	164	2,739	1,762	1,177	238	325
ISLAND OF MAUI	25,416	17,738	17,357	15,970	12,109	12,334	14,035
Hana district	5,276	3,792	3,270	2,814	2,067	2,760	3,501
Lahaina district	4,651	2,331	2,113	2,369	2,448	5,002	3,591
Makawao district	7,288	5,494	5,260	5,073	3,436	2,512	2,653
Waikuli district	985	6,072	6,708	5,614	4,196	4,060	4,300
ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI AND LANAI	2,504	2,412	2,826	2,614	2,795	2,697	2,693
Molokai Island	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504
Lanai Island	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504
ISLAND OF OAHU	56,504	40,205	31,194	28,068	20,236	20,671	19,790
Ewa district	9,689	3,087	2,155	2,074	1,699	1,671	1,784
Waianae district	1,008	2,113	2,369	2,448	1,109	1,452	1,821
Manoa district	20,306	29,920	22,907	20,487	14,114	14,532	15,521
Koolau district	2,372	1,835	1,444	1,321	1,082	1,269	1,163
Koolikoko district	2,844	2,758	2,498	2,621	2,402	2,028	2,195
Waialua district	3,395	1,944	1,285	1,285	969	851	1,180

Table 3, which immediately follows, shows, for each island or group of islands, the increase (or decrease) of number and percent during each period.

Table 4 shows the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent of each island or group of islands from 1890 to 1900, corresponding substantially to the 10-year period for which comparisons are made in the census of the United States and Territories of the United States proper.

Table 5—Increase in population of Hawaii in detail by islands, 1890 to 1900.

ISLANDS.	INCREASE.	Number.	Per cent.
Hawaii		44,381	71.1
Hawaii Island		29,089	75.0
Kauai and Niihau		3,222	11.3
Molokai Island		8,059	46.4
Molokai and Lanai		322	11.3
Oahu Island		27,310	37.5

This table shows that all the islands have increased materially in population since 1890, with the exception of Molokai and Lanai islands, which show a combined loss of 11.3 per cent. The largest percentage of increase reported is 75.0 for Oahu Island, in which the city of Honolulu is situated.

Table 5 shows, for each census from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, the population

of Hawaii by districts, certain of the islands being divided into districts, equivalent to the minor civil divisions of which the counties of the United States are composed.

The city of Honolulu is coextensive with the district of Honolulu, in Oahu Island, and is practically the only city in Hawaii. Table 6 shows the population of Honolulu from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each census period.

Table 6.—Population of Honolulu, 1866 to 1900.

Census Years.	Population.	Increase.	Number.	Per cent.
1866	13,306			
1872	13,306	9,386	31.3	
1878	13,306	7,013	30.6	
1884	13,306	2,420	11.8	
1890	13,306	6,273	45.1	
1896	13,306	7,738	49.9	
1900	13,306	12,231	9.8	

The population of Honolulu in 1866 was 13,306, as compared with a population in 1900 of 22,907, or an increase of 9,601, or 71.8 per cent. The largest percentage of increase during any one period was 45.1 from 1878 to 1890.

Honolulu had a population in 1890 of 22,907, showing an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 16,399, or 71.5 per cent.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

those who attend their lawn party to be given at the Lowrey residence on Lunalilo street May 3. The newest assignments are that Miss Ethel Damon and have charge of the refreshments, assisted by Jane Wainner, Abbie Dow, Agnes Lytle, Rosalind Waldron, Nina Craig, Edna Craig, Ruth Whitney. The waitresses will be Lilla Voger, Minna Schmidt, Mabel McAndrew, Justine McInnahan, Grace Ledingham, Florence Hall, Margery Gardier, Annie Dow Vera Damon.

Dr. B. Wood and daughter Dorothy will leave May 27 for California and perhaps Eastern resorts. They will be away about six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Prince and Princess Kawananakoa, Miss Campbell, Miss Kwanahale and others form a party which is spending the week at "Oahu" side of the Paia. They will return to the city on Monday.

Last Thursday's dance of the 1902 Club was one of the most successful yet held. Elks' Hall was filled to overflowing many new members being present. On account of the last increasing membership of the club it was decided to change the place of meeting

from Elks' Hall to St. Antonio Hall, Vineyard street.

The large party of last Saturday was reported by all to have been a grand success, and did much in the way of increasing the club's membership. The board of directors on Thursday evening decided to give a "hard times" dance on the occasion of the opening night in their new hall, which will be on Friday, May 9th. This dance calls for every-day wearing apparel only. Refreshments of coffee and gingerbread will be served during the evening. Tickets can be obtained from any club member, and will be \$2 each, admitting gentleman and ladies.

Judging from the success of the farmers' dance, given by the Rehehaka in January, the "hard times" dance which will be similar should be well attended by the fun-loving young people of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woods and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Widemann are staying at the Campbell residence, Kaplanai Park, during the visit in Honolulu.

Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert gave a luau last Sunday afternoon, at Paul Isenberg's place, Waialae, at which were present about sixty guests. The afternoon was delightfully spent amid



WHEN the local financial situation is stripped of the bugaboo of assessments there remains a state of affairs far from distressing. In fact today there is feeling of confidence, the growth of several months and result of the buying of good shares by the solid business people, who know what are local values, which makes for continued prosperity and for the good of the business men of the city. So far as are firm, money is not tight, real estate is undervalued to a slight degree, and altogether there promises to be a revival very soon which will be gratifying to all. The days of boom having passed, Honolulu is entering upon a period of prosperity which will be lasting and stable.

One of the most significant features of the week has been the free buying of Oahu paid up stock. There was a total of 400 shares sold, and there is a demand for more at \$13. While this is the market price, there lies behind the transactions something more. The buyer was a tourist who had not a single dollar in Hawaiian securities, one who came here on a pleasure trip, and simply looked about him and bought what seemed a perfectly fair investment. The order is as yet unfilled and the brokers are still looking about for the stock. Outside of the sales here there was nothing in the selling which gave any line upon the better conditions of trade in the street. The total of 400 Oahu paid up, 50 Oahu assessable, 100 Kihai, 83 Oahu, 45 McIlroy, and 160 Ewa.

The sale of McBryde was at \$5, which shows an advance of a half over the previous selling price. The stock is not strong, though the street is of opinion that the immediate result of the issuance of the bonds as authorized at the meeting of yesterday will be to place the stock on a better plane, owing to the fact that this will mean dividends on the stock from the crop which is now being taken off. The sales of Oahu, Kihai and Ewa were at the old prices, and the shares show little demand except Ewa, which can find a ready sale at the price, \$24.

Outside the selling stocks there were prices made which show the better feeling in the market. For instance there can be no Kahuku brought out by the most persistent offers of \$23.50. The last sales of this stock were at \$24, which was some time ago. The fact that there is no chance for selling now indicates that the outlook is appreciated by the people. The plantation is now in the hands of Alexander & Baldwin, and the project is understood to be for a crop of 8000 tons next year. The plantation under Willow Baldwin and Andrew Adams has been coming out well and with its small capital, a half million, is looked upon as a sure one per cent stock in the near future. Some of this stock has been exchanged for Ewa on even terms.

The most promising feature however was the offer of \$75 for Waialua. This stock was sold down to \$53.50 and then gradually forced up to the present bid, which found no takers. The shares have been held tightly and the demand at this time is believed to be due to a feeling that there is to be a greater crop than was estimated by Manager Goodale. Another stock to show the good feeling was Inter-Island, which from \$80 at the last sale some months ago, has this week jumped to \$69, and promises to go even higher. The fact that the company is on a paying basis has made part of the difference, but in addition the renewal of the Anahola business, which is good for \$30,000 a year, tends to increase confidence in the company.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Would-be buyers of real estate are spending much time in looking into the various suburbs and the chances of their early connection with the business portion of the city by Rapid Transit lines. The Collage Hills tract continues to attract the best trade and there are rumors of several high class sales being made. There are two new houses under construction there now and the grading for the others is expected to be on in a few days.

The Waikiki end of the city promises to be one of the most active very shortly. There is a feeling that the extension of the Rapid Transit line will tend to make this one of the very best of all suburbs, owing to the double attraction of sea bathing and mountain view. The road jury having reported in the matter of the widening of the roadway, the Superintendent of Public Works will very soon ask for the filing of claims for damages, which step will immediately precede the appointment of a commission to assess the damages and benefits along the proposed new thoroughfare. It is expected by those who have lived in Waikiki for a time and become acquainted with the peculiarities of the dwellers and land owners, that there will be many claims for damages along the road. On the other hand if there is a commission it is certain that the benefits will be sufficient to offset the damages and as well to pay much of the cost of the building of the thoroughfare.

There is an amount of residence building, which keeps the contractor fairly busy, though there is little new business block construction. Among the new residences which are under figures now are those of Mr. Phillips in Kewalo street, of W. W. Harris in Kinau street, and of August Dreier at Ulaiani, the latter to replace the old structure. John Ouderkirch has begun the building of two cottages adjoining his Makiki street residence and the first wing of the Hospital for Incurables is already up. The latter work consists of the two ward buildings which face the west. The grading for the administration building, the refectory and the other wings, is now going on. The roadway is all finished and the barn and other outbuildings are being taken up and rushed along. The work is being done by the house-made upon the barn and servants' quarters, which will precede in time of erection the new residence of F. M. Swamy on the Manoa road.

The usual amount of small selling is reported. Much is expected from the new arrangement in regard to Pawa lands, which is practically complete.

the luxuries of a feast a la Hawaiian, spread out upon the lanai, which was decorated in a tasteful manner. There was an abundance of malle, ferns and flags and everything to make the entertainment all the more enjoyable. The guests could wish for. Dr. and Mrs. Herbert were charming entertainers.

The wedding of Miss Gretchen Koepke and Mr. Albert Waterhouse occurred on Thursday evening in St. Andrew's Cathedral, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh pronouncing the words which made them man and wife. The immediate families of the two young people sat in the front of the nave, and every pew throughout was occupied. The bride was attended by Miss Emma Koepke as the maid of honor, Miss Helen Macfarlane and Miss Mary Rice being the bridesmaids. Mr. George Fuller was the best man and the groomsmen were Mr. Fred Damon and Mr. Will Walker. The church was not decorated with flowers or greens, nothing in the way of flowers being apparent, except the vases on the holy table, which contained spider lilies, and the bouquets carried by the young ladies of the bride's party. A quiet reception was held after the wedding ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs.

Native Killed and Another Injured

(From Saturday's daily.)

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Government quarry at Makiki which resulted in the death of a native named Hoonohono and injury to another native named Haole.

The affair took place about 3 o'clock. A gang of men were engaged in excavating black sand from the hillside. Their method of work was for one man to fill a barrow with sand, which was wheeled away and dumped by another man.

It was Hoonohono's turn to fill the barrow and he was working away at the end of a tunnel which ran a number of feet into the cliff. Suddenly and without warning the tunnel caved in and several tons of earth fell on the unfortunate man, burying him completely. Haole, who was standing several feet away from his partner, was also caught by the falling earth, but fortunately his head remained uncovered, else he would certainly have shared Hoonohono's fate.

As soon as possible the remainder of the men working in the quarry set to work to dig their comrade out, but so great was the mass of earth which had fallen on him that it was over an hour before this could be accomplished.

When found, Hoonohono was dead, choked to death, with his mouth full of black sand. Haole was removed without much difficulty. He was badly bruised and complained of suffering great pain in his abdomen.

A telephone message was sent to the police station and the patrol wagon was dispatched to the scene of the accident. Haole was immediately removed to Queen's Hospital. Then the body of Hoonohono was taken to the morgue.

There were no marks on the body of deceased, nor were any bones broken. He had simply been suffocated. Hoonohono was about 25 years of age and resided at Kukuluae.

A coroner's jury was empaneled, consisting of F. West, F. Woodbridge, E. E. Hartmann, G. Andrews, S. Gumpfer and H. M. Ayres. They viewed the remains and were dismissed until this evening, when an inquest will be held.

Unable to attend a banquet in New York City, T. W. La Quette of Chicago responded to a toast by telephone and was heard by forty guests, each of whom had a receiver at his ear. The applause after the speech was heard at the Chicago end.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

AROUND THE COURTS

Useful Witness for Magoon in Lease Case.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The case of J. A. Magoon vs. Chin Kee Gnao and Ang Tong et al. for cancellation of lease, was heard before Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. The case is that wherein the plaintiff seeks to cancel a lease of property given to the defendants because of the alleged failure to insert the words "per month" after the stipulated amount for rental. Mr. Magoon was on the stand the greater part of the afternoon, and told of his relations with the defendants. Among other witnesses were J. M. Dowsett, Miss De Cew, an official court stenographer, formerly a stenographer for Mr. Magoon.

Miss De Cew read her stenographic notes, made at the time Magoon dictated the lease to her. As she read the notes they were alleged to read so much "per month," and which it must have been negligence on her part for failing to insert the words.

The witness identified the lease as transcribed, assuring counsel that there is as much individuality in typewriting as in handwriting, and she felt certain she could read her own typewriting anywhere and identify it.

Magoon objected to Davis' request that the case be continued until Wednesday, as he said that if the buildings burned down in the meantime he would get no insurance. He objected so energetically that the court finally called the case for hearing again today, despite Davis' protest that he had to get up his brief in the Kamalo case for Monday.

EMMELUTH A VALUABLE JUROR.

Representative Emmeluth is equally at home in the shop, the jury box or legislative hall. His bulging pockets always contain an assortment of carpenter's rules, plumb lines and documents of state. In other words, he generally has on tap almost anything that is needed in his diversified business. This was proven in Judge Estee's court yesterday forenoon during the hearing of the case of the United States vs. Casthana, for illicit distilling. A witness was relating his connection with the case and describing the distances of certain objects from the still, and said, comparatively, that it was as far from himself as to the end of the table at which District Attorney Breckons was seated. Judge Estee arose and asked how far that distance was in feet and inches. He thought it was about sixteen feet. District Attorney Breckons eyed the space closely and suggested ten feet. The judge and attorneys had by this time risen to their feet and were scanning the distance and giving estimates, when Representative Emmeluth, one of the jurors, whipped out a carpenter's rule and quickly measured the distance, which proved to be exactly eight feet. Judge Estee sat down amid smiles and said, sotto voce, that he was not much of a judge of distances, anyhow.

OKOLEHAO WAS WATERED.

Bert Webster, of the Internal Revenue office, was a witness for the prosecution in the Casthana case in the United States Court, and as an expert on the testing of liquors, opened up a mild sensation when his test of the demijohn of Okolehao, which is an exhibit in the case, was announced. Webster brought his hydrometers, thermometers, tubes, measures and other scientific what-nots and proceeded to make a test. He gravely filled the thermometer receptacle with the fluid and dropped the bulb-like hydrometer into it. It went to the bottom and then rose rapidly to the top. Webster gave a gasp, looked first at the demijohn, then at the glass, and finally at the judge. "There's a lot of water in this stuff," he said, and then used another bulb to verify his statement. "This test stands 70, but when I made my examination on March 10 it stood 85. Somebody has been adding water to it."

Judge Estee remarked that there were two or three water hydrants around the building and that might account for the change in the quality of the demijohn's contents. He also admonished Mr. Webster to replace the cork stopper there be more evaporation. When the jurors filed into the court room yesterday morning they remarked that the stuff had fallen below its previous day's level about an inch. Judge Estee authorized the bailiff to put the demijohn away in the court's safe during the noon recess.

VIVAS IS HARD HIT.

Judge Humphreys filed a decree yesterday afternoon in the case of J. M. Vivas vs. M. G. Silva, bill for accounting, etc., in which it has been ordered that the plaintiff's bill against defendant is dismissed, and that the plaintiff take nothing. The defendant is empowered to recover from the plaintiff his costs, and the plaintiff is further ordered to pay to Thomas L. Dillon, commissioner, the sum of \$100 for his fee, and also the sum of \$50 to Henry Davis, the master and receiver, together with all costs and charges for stenographer's transcript of testimony.

MASTER AWAITS A DECISION.

Henry Smith, master in the matter of the estate of James Robinson, deceased, presents an inventory of the estate as follows:

Real estate	\$23,485.65
Kohala Sugar Co. stock	\$4,500.00
Wahuku Sugar Co. stock	\$3,000.00
Real estate investments	12,500.00
Oahu Ry. & Land Co. bonds	17,000.00
Hilo Ry. Co. bonds	170,000.00
Hilo receivable	\$4,522.00
Cash on hand	1,344.00
Total value of estate	\$239,294.57

The master says "As the question of what should be considered as proper investments by trustees is now

pending before the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, I have confined this report to matters outside the trustee's investments, but a list of the present securities of this estate is appended to this report for the information of the court."

The trustees charge themselves with \$63,696.18 and ask to be allowed their expenditures, amounting to \$31,432.56, leaving a cash balance in hand of \$23,263.62. The totals are verified and found correct.

HAYSLEND PETITION DENIED.

Judge Humphreys yesterday denied the petition of Tahila L. Haysleiden in the matter of the estate of Walter M. Gibson, deceased, in which the petitioner asked the court to order the trustee, David Dayton, to pay to her the sum of \$2,508.94. The petitioner set forth that on October 25, 1901, Mr. Dayton duly filed his annual account, showing cash receipts to have been \$15,262.19 and payments \$9,423.93, of which \$2,530 income was paid to Mrs. Haysleiden. There remained a cash balance of \$5,848.24 as cash principal in Dayton's hands, the income of which Mrs. Haysleiden claimed during her natural life.

WILL PROPOUND QUESTIONS.

Smith and Lewis vs. R. D. Mead, attorneys for W. E. Rowell, yesterday filed a motion in the matter of the estate of Malvina J. Rowell, late of California, deceased, to take the testimony of Mrs. Marion E. Gay of Crafon, California, and C. A. Sanborn, M. D., of Redlands, Cal. The commission, including the interrogation, accompanied the motion and was duly allowed by Judge Humphreys.

Among the questions to Mrs. Gay are the following:

Were you present when Mrs. Malvina Rowell died?

Have you made a diligent search among her papers and effects for a will?

Have you been able to find any will?

COURT NOTES.

Smith & Lewis, attorneys for Jonathan Shaw, guardian-appellant, have filed a discontinuance in the matter of the guardianship of Evelyn Nichols Bidwell, a minor.

The defendant in the assumption matter of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Isaac Harbottle, has filed an answer to the complaint, stating that the allegation and declaration set forth in the plaintiff's complaint are incorrect and improper, and he denies all claims thereof. Appeal has been noted by Henry A. P. Carter and Grace S. Carter, by their guardian ad litem, Thomas Eitch, in the case of J. O. Carter, trustee, vs. Sybil A. Carter et al., bill for direction, from the decree and order of Judge Gear made April 15, wherein the trustee was prohibited from making a sale of property by the defendants, particularly as Mary H. S. Davis, a defendant, was alleged to be entitled to the interest of Charles J. Carter, deceased.

Arguments in the case of the Territory vs. Savage, Schnack and Juu, assault, appeal bill on exceptions by defendants, before First Circuit Court, were heard and the case submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday and Judge Davidson appeared as special counsel for the prosecution, with Deputy Attorney General Cathart.

The case of Jesse Malahall vs. Goo Wan Hay was argued and submitted before the Supreme Court yesterday.

The case of the Territory vs. Ah Moon was also argued and submitted.

The Kamalo case will come up for hearing before the Supreme Court on Monday morning.

Two involuntary bankrupt cases, those of Chinese storekeepers, will be filed today in the United States Court.

An involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday by T. Marukami, 3 Kojima Street, against K. Taketa, a storekeeper, corner of King and Boretan streets. The return day is Monday, May 5.

The case of Makalo vs. Adamu and Albert Horner, bill to foreclose a mortgage, has been taken under advisement by Judge Robinson. The land is situated at Kokualele, Hamakua.

In the case of Lum Ah So et al. vs. Ah Soong et al., the motion of plaintiffs for remittitur, which was heard yesterday morning before the Supreme Court, brought to light a peculiar affidavit. The remittitur was duly made out, but through inadvertence was not presented to the clerk for signature within the prescribed ten days' limit. In the affidavit presented by Attorney Peterson, he says: "There has been no opportunity to sign very recently for the hearing of said cause upon its merits by a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, there having been absence from the bench of the Circuit Judges of the First Circuit, the time of the judges of the said circuit, when present, being taken up almost entirely with the trial of law cases."

F. J. Amweg and wife, Blanche M. Amweg, have been made defendants in a suit filed by the Circuit Court by the Good Hope Building Association to recover \$120.00, with interest from December 13, 1901. The complaint sets forth the allegation that judgment was made on behalf of the plaintiff against defendants in the Court of Common Pleas, County of Philadelphia, in December, 1901, and nothing up to the present time has been paid thereon. Andrews, Peterson & Andrade are plaintiffs' attorneys.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. the Honolulu Plantation Company was brought up before Judge Estee yesterday and was set for hearing a week from next Monday. Proclamation of the various suits at sailors against the schooner Howe were made in the court house yesterday morning by Marshal Hendry, but no responses were made, and the cases were set over until next week. Mr. Dunne, attorney for libellants, stated that negotiations were pending outside the court.

The case of George B. McClellan vs. L. E. Cofer set for Monday. It will probably take ten days for the trial.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

For Coughs and Colds in Children. I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, D.D., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

One dead and four other members of the family not expected to live in the result of eating foodstuffs at Douglas Flat, Cal.

M'BRYDE'S NEW BONDS

Two Millions Will Be Put on the Market.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Two million dollars of bonds will be issued by the M. Bryde plantation, the resolution passed at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday at the castle & Cooke rooms providing that there be retained in the treasury, of the new issue, an amount equal to the outstanding bonds, - \$750,000. The meeting of the stockholders was one which drew out nearly 123,000 shares, and the action taken was unanimous.

After the gathering of the interested parties the minutes of the past meeting, the resolution with respect to the call for the stockholders, and all other matters germane to the meeting were read, and the preliminaries were ratified. Treasurer F. M. Swanzy then read a report of operations up to the close of the last year. These showed that there had been expended upon the estate \$3,473,446, of which \$2,200,000 had gone into permanent improvements. The agents' open account at the end of the year was \$673,748, and as the expenses would be \$50,000 a month and permanent improvements \$150,000 during the year, there would be a deficit of \$250,000, after allowing \$500,000 as the return from sugar. This would make the agents' account at least \$900,000.

W. A. Kinney then introduced the resolution providing for the new bond issue and explained the causes which led to the action. He said the old bonds and the agent's account would amount to \$1,650,000, which would leave \$350,000 for improvements. Of the new issue the plan was to reserve \$750,000 for the purpose of taking up the old bonds, if the directors should think it wise. The bonds may be retired after 1905. He said the plantation would be producing 15,000 tons of sugar after next January. He contended that the course was regular and that railroads frequently made a new mortgage thus, reserving the amount of outstanding bonds. He said the plantation was in excellent shape.

The only discussion of the resolution was in an address by Vice President B. F. Dillingham. He said he thought the bonds, representing as they do but 40 per cent of the value of the plantation, should be taken readily. He said the practice of issuing bonds in too small amounts was common here, and the custom to pay for permanent improvements out of earnings, which might just as well go to stockholders had its result in the low prices of stocks. In this connection he said that he had mentioned the necessity for new bonds of McBryde to a San Francisco banker, and the reply had been that in such cases the bankers always advised that there be a margin in excess of requirements rather than too small an issue. In the case of sugar plantations the bankers said as the product was as much a staple as iron or lead, the bonds of a sugar estate, owned in fee, should be readily saleable up to 50 per cent of the value, or even more. This should be considered a gilt-edged security.

Mr. Dillingham referred to the McKinley bill times and the feeling that the plantations could not survive the strain, but showed also that through economical handling the estates not only lived, but many of them paid from 5 to 10 per cent dividends. He said the present tariff on sugar is in excess of what will be the cost of production in a few years. He further said that he believed sugar could be made here profitably, no matter what the conditions in other parts of the world.

In conclusion Mr. Dillingham declared he did not agree with the courts which did not think the investment a good one, and he said he believed there would be ultimate success for the venture. The resolution which follows was then passed.

Whereas, the McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, heretofore, to wit, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1900, issued bonds to the amount of \$750,000, secured by deed of trust upon certain property of said company, which said bonds have been sold and disposed of, and Whereas, since the date of the issuance of said bonds, over \$1,400,000 has been expended upon the property of said McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, in permanent improvements, for which said sums, as well as for other outlays, the company is now indebted in the sum of \$750,000 upon open account in excess of the amount secured by said original bonds and

Whereas, additional permanent improvements to the property of the company will from time to time be required to be made in the future as the property of the company is developed, and Whereas, it is considered expedient and necessary in the interests of said company that all of its present obligations, including said original bond issue, be discharged and liquidated or otherwise provided for, by a new bond issue which will also provide for future outlays and expenditures as hereinabove set forth, now therefore be it

Resolved, by the stockholders of the McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, That the company be authorized to increase its bonded indebtedness to a sum total of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for the purpose of discharging all existing obligations of the company and to provide for the further development of the property and business of the company, as hereinabove recited, and, be it further

Resolved, That to effectuate the premises the board of directors of the company be authorized to issue mortgage bonds to said amount of two million dollars, in such denominations as they shall deem best, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, not above all deductions and taxes which may be levied or assessed in the Territory of Hawaii, said bonds to be payable at such period or periods as the board of directors shall determine, and otherwise to be in such form as the board of directors shall decide, and be

Resolved further, That said board of

directors be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to secure the payment of said bonds by the execution and delivery of a deed of trust to such trustee or trustees as the board of directors shall select, covering all the real and personal property now owned by this company, or which it may hereafter acquire, with such exceptions and reservations, if any, as the board of directors shall decide upon, and otherwise to include in such deed of trust such terms, provisions and conditions as they shall deem best, and do all that further

Resolved, That the board of directors be, and they hereby are, authorized to sell and dispose of the said bonds in the same manner as required for the purposes aforesaid and to allow and pay such commission and charges as they shall see fit, said board of directors being expressly authorized to incur the said bonds or any part thereof in settling the sale of the same, and in the payment of any obligations of the company upon such terms and provisions as they shall see fit, and be it further

Resolved, That said board of directors be authorized to defer payment of said original issue of bonds or any part thereof for such length of time as they shall see fit, provided they keep at least a like amount of the bonds of the new issue in trust to liquidate and discharge said original bonds so outstanding.

DOLLARS FOUND IN HARBOR

Tourists who have found pleasure in tossing nickels, dimes and even coins of larger denominations into the harbor waters from the decks of incoming passenger steamers for the enjoyment of watching half-naked Hawaiian boys dive for them, may be surprised to learn that not a tithe of them were caught by the deft little water-dogs, and that after many years they formed a part of the new-made lands near the Railway wharf. The harbor has yielded up much of the money that has been sent to the bottom in this manner, through the medium of the big suction dredger which is now at work near Naval Row, opposite the Oceanic dock. The mud and silt on the harbor bottom is sucked up through pipes into the dredger, and is again forced through a long chain of pipes to the tidewater lands near the Railway wharves, where it is spread out over a large area. Natives discovered some time ago that this pipe is depositing more than ordinary harbor silt. Coins of all metals, except gold, have poured out of the mouth of the pipe line and many Hawaiians have profited by their long vigil there.

Captain Barker, who is on the dredger, states that for some time past his men have known of the treasure thus being brought up from the harbor and efforts were made to stop the silver flow upon the dredger and before it had a chance to get into the outflow pipe. A box was constructed and into this the majority of the coins sucked up have dropped and are easily gotten out. It is seldom that an opening of the box has not yielded up a handful of nickels, dimes and dollars of several nations. Some coins are comparatively new, while others are more than 200 years old. A Spanish coin, dated 1685, was found. Another, picked up yesterday by Captain Barker, bears the inscription, "Libra por la Constitucion, Bolivia Republica Boliviana, 1827." Walter Dillingham, who happened to be on the dredger during the afternoon when the box was opened, was rewarded with a double handful of coins of many denominations and nationalities.

A gentleman who has known of this silver mine stated yesterday that it is probable the deposit of coins began during the whaling days, when no doubt many of the old time coins were dropped overboard by sailors merely for the enjoyment of watching natives dive after them. The large quantity of nickels being scooped up is accounted for as those having been thrown over the rail by passengers. Falling into the harbor mud they remained about as they first fell, until a steamer's propeller stirred up mud, coins and all and sent them into another part. Repeated shiftings of the mud at length landed a quantity of the nickels in the section where the dredger is now working, and the suction pump has done the rest. It is estimated by some aboard the dredger that the findings have already amounted to a couple of hundred dollars. It is noted as strange that the several dollar pieces at a time in the box.

RUSHING NEW PARK.

The Plans for McKinley Memorial Grounds Now Mapped.

The proposed site of the McKinley Memorial Park, at the end of King street, in Pawaia, was visited and inspected yesterday afternoon by a delegation of public officials and members of the committee. Governor Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, C. A. Cooke and J. A. McCandless went out to look over the plot of ground. They found that there is much work to be done and as a result of their visit it was decided that the first thing which must be carried through is the making of a contour map of the lands so that the amount of filling and the lay of the finished park may be settled. This will be taken up at once so that there may be early action by the committee. The expectation of the committee is that the map will be ready for another meeting of the committee to consider actual cost of filling within a few weeks and that there may be some definite plans in the near future.

RESULT OF A BLAST

The Racer Vamoore Dies of Internal Injuries

Captain H. Klemme is out a fine horse as the alleged result of blasting at the Bishop slip, and Cotton Bros. have been asked to pay \$225 for the animal. At 6:30 on the morning of April 12 two immense blasts were set off near the Heialani boat house. The horse in a yard at Kakaako was greatly frightened, jumped the fence and ran to the Club stables. Next day he died of internal injuries.

The horse was the racer Vamoore, once well known to the local turf. He was raffled at one time and was subsequently purchased for the amount of the present claim.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands in retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped scales, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends out off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. And, depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. & African depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Columbia and Cleveland BICYCLES

Chain and Chainless Wheels, New Stock just arrived on Sierra.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	APRIL 30	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
DORIC	MAY 1	PERU	MAY 3
NIPPON MARU	MAY 1	COPTIC	MAY 10
PERU	MAY 14	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 1	PEKING	MAY 27
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 8	GALIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 15	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GALIC	JUNE 22	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 6	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 13	NIPPON MARU	JULY 3
DORIC	JULY 20	PERU	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 27	COPTIC	JULY 17
PERU	AUG. 3	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 3
COPTIC	AUG. 10	PEKING	AUG. 10
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 27	GALIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 27

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

PRIMO "BOCK" BEER NOW READY

Bottled for family use and is absolutely the best spring tonic made.

Will prepare and invigorate your system for the warm weather.

Phone to the Brewery for a case. Main 341.

The schooner Twilight is according to last reports from Kauai still lying at anchor off Koloa. Manager Macfarlane of the Leahi Navigation Company received advice yesterday from Kauai, that the vessel was in fair condition. He is at present negotiating for a tug to tow the schooner back to this port. When she arrives she will go on the marine railway and be put in good shape.

The loan collection of Greek casts and photographs, made by Mrs. Oliver P. Emerson for the at home of the Wilohana Art League tomorrow evening will be on view at the rooms of the Art League, Progress block Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. All who are interested in the subject will be made welcome during the exhibition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 25
 Stmr. Walaleale, Piltz, from Anahola at 8 a. m., with 3445 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Ada, Nelson, from Kauai ports, at 3 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Waipio, Kukuhaele, Lahaina, Kaarapali, at 10 15 a. m., with 4032 bags sugar, 1 pig, 5 empty bags.

Saturday, April 26
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Greene, from Kilauea and Hanalei, at 7 10 a. m. with 2000 bags sugar.
 Stmr. James Makoe, Tullett, from Anahola, at 6 45 a. m., with 2609 bags sugar.

Sunday, April 27
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 3 15 a. m.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
 Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Hanalei, at 2 20 a. m.
 Stmr. Walaleale, Piltz, from Anahola, at 2 a. m.

Monday, April 28
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruha, from Kailua, at 5 a. m., with 7000 bags of H. A. Co. sugar and 40 head of cattle for Metropolitan Meat Company.
 A. & B. tug Leslie Baldwin, Weir, from Kailua at 7 a. m.
 A. S. Co. gas, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 7 a. m.

U. S. S. Wheeling, Blochinger from San Diego, off Waikiki at 8 p. m. and remained outside all night.

Monday, April 28
 Stmr. Noeau, Pederson for Lahaina, Kaarapali, Kukuhaele and Honolulu, at 9 a. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Ivalani, Greene, for Hanalei and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. James Makoe, Tullett, for Kailua and Anahola, at 4 p. m.
 Schr. Malolo, for Koolau ports at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kailua at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Concord, Mana, for Paauilo, in morning.
 Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 10 30 a. m.
 U. S. S. Albatross, Thomas on cruise to Kaula, at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED

Friday, April 25
 Am. bk. Louisiana, Halcrow, for Port Townsend, at 11 a. m.
 Stmr. Mauna, Lo, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau, at noon.
 Stmr. Walaleale, Piltz, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, April 26
 Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Paauilo, Kailua, Ooka, Laupahoehoe and Pagaalo, at 4 p. m.
 Tug Eieu, Captain McAllister, for Kailua.

Sunday, April 27
 Am. schr. Matsukoff, Gray, for Manila, at 8 20 a. m.
 MAHUKONA—Departed, April 24, schr. Ollie Ford, Barche, for San Francisco, cargo, 6400 bags of sugar \$29,415 pounds, value \$24,877.
 KAHULUI—Arrived, April 19, Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, 24 days from Ladysmith, coal.

MAKAWELI

Departing April 24, bark W. B. Flint Johnson for San Francisco, with 20,200 bags sugar.

MAUI SHIPPING.

W. H. C. Mer (the Anderson master) arrived at Lahaina last Saturday 31 days from the South, with 23,000 feet of lumber. She has been discharging all week and will probably sail for the Sound today.
 The "Hyades" which will probably leave Kahului tonight is on her last trip for the Hawaiian Co. & Sugar Co. On reaching San Francisco she will be loaded for Nome.

Shipping Notes

The Alameda sails for San Francisco on Wednesday afternoon.
 The U. S. S. Albatross sailed on a cruise to Kailua last morning.
 The transport ship, the Albatross, sailed on April 19 for Manila direct.
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 The transport ship, the Albatross, sailed on April 19 for Manila direct.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse which arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii and Maui brought 60 head of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Company.

The American Hawaiian freighter Alaskan is probably now on her way from San Francisco here. She is the largest vessel that has ever cleared from San Francisco.

The following vessels were scheduled to leave San Francisco for Hawaii: Barkentine Coronado, Honolulu, 24th schooner H. C. Wright, Mahukona, 19th bark Kailua, Honolulu.

Local shipping people take no stock in the recent report from San Francisco that freight rates between San Francisco and here have been cut to \$2.50 a ton by the sailing vessels.
 The tug Leslie Baldwin arrived from Kahului yesterday morning having on board the remains of J. Cunningham, the chief engineer at Paia mill which died on Sunday morning of dysentery.

The Molokai steamer Lehua met with a slight accident while docking on Saturday night. She was backing from the wharf when the Lehua's bow struck the side of the wharf, but no damage was done.

Agent Warr of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, said yesterday that the Hyades would leave San Francisco for Honolulu on May 17. He further stated that the vessel would not go to Nome as had been reported but would remain on the local run.
 Commencing May 1 the rates for round trip tickets between here and San Francisco will be raised from \$125 to \$125. An important arrangement of this effect has been made by the Pacific Mail and Oceanic Steamship Company. In the future, however, the rates will be interchangeable, the return portions being good on vessels of either line.

WAR MAY SOON END

The Boers Seeking Honorable Peace.

LONDON, April 18.—Government leader A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons today made the following important statement:

"After two conferences between Lord Milner the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and Lord Kitchener and the Boer delegates at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener, while refusing to grant an armistice, on military grounds, has agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commands to consider the situation. The Boer leaders have therefore left Pretoria to carry out this plan."

Mr. Balfour added that it was not expected that communication between British authorities and the Boer leaders could be resumed in less than three weeks.

Mr. Balfour's statement made a generally favorable impression. It was argued among the members that the action of the Boer leaders demonstrates that at any rate a majority of the delegates favor the acceptance of the suggested British peace terms. The submission of the question to a plebiscite of the burghers is according to Boer law, which requires the leaders of armed forces in the field to take the opinion of their followers before concluding peace.

LONDON, April 18.—The Daily Mail claims to have assurance that terms of peace have been agreed on at Pretoria but that some time will have to elapse before a full consummation of the agreement will be reached, for the principal reason that all matters of this character have to be referred, according to Boer usages, to the electorate for endorsement. The paper goes on to say that upon learning on Wednesday that the British Government had refused to modify its demand in regard to amnesty, banishment and a responsible government the Boer delegates held another meeting on Thursday.

The British demand gave the Boers the alternative of accepting the terms proposed or breaking up the conference. When the matter was presented in this light the delegates of the republic seemed to be more reasonable. The offer of Lord Milner, British Commissioner in South Africa, to allow the Boers one or two seats in the executive council had a good effect.

Lord Milner has summoned from Johannesburg an Australian expert to estimate the cost of rebuilding and re-locating the Boer farms.

Dr. Hans Sauer, speaking at Bradford tonight said that he believed the Boers would offer to accept £50,000,000 to £90,000,000 from Great Britain and clear out of South Africa altogether.

The Boers demand a representative government and this demand has been steadfastly denied by Lord Milner.

COURT NOTES.

The jury's verdict in the case of the United States vs. Manuel Castagna charged with illicit distilling which was given sealed to the clerk of the court on Friday night was opened on Saturday morning. The jury found the defendant guilty. He will be sentenced this morning. The case against the said Manuel Castagna was withdrawn by District Attorney Breckins on Friday night. On the question of the criminality of testimony offered by the defendant, the court found in favor of the government and for that reason should not be believed.

You are instructed that it is the right and duty of every citizen to report to the proper officers any violation of the law, and the fact that any person does so report is not to be held in any manner affecting their credibility, unless it should be further apparent that they have some interest in the penalty to be recovered from the person on trial or receive some compensation from the parties in interest.

In this case therefore it is not appearing in any manner that any witnesses testifying on the part of the Government were interested in any penalty or had any share therein, and any other compensation is to be instructed that if they did give information to the officers it is not to be held in any manner affecting their credibility.

Suit was commenced in the Circuit Court on Saturday by J. O. Carter et al., trustees of the Bishop Estate against Frank Huestee, J. J. Pann and Frank Sugar Company. The estate for lands leased on Molokai. The rents are alleged to be due, none having been paid during the pendency of the action. The plaintiffs allege that \$1,000 is due on two leases.

Suit was brought in the Circuit Court Saturday against the United Trust Company by Pedro F. R. for \$1000 damages for the death of a woman who was killed by collision with a motor car on Lihua street in Honolulu.

Hatch & Sullivan, attorneys for the B. W. Wages brought a suit in the Circuit Court Saturday against the Yang Wei Pin Co. of the United Chinese Society to get control of funds now being held in the hands of the Yang Wei Pin Co. It is another phase to a controversy of long standing which has split the United Chinese Society in two.

The Kamalo case will be argued before the Supreme Court today.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle was completely cured. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

A meeting held in the rooms of the old Master Builders' Association in the Elite building last evening, the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu came into being. This new organization is to be composed of contractors and material men, and its object, in a word, is to promote the business interests of its members. An elaborate set of by-laws set forth the ramifications of the process by which it is hoped to arrive at this result. An assessment of one-half of one per cent on all building contracts and jobs was levied, the fund to be ultimately used for the acquirement and fitting of a suitable home for the organization. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and will at once assume charge of the exchange's affairs. Following is the preamble of the by-laws of the new union.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange is formed by the undersigned and all other persons who may hereafter become associated with them, as hereinafter provided, to promote trade, mechanical and industrial interests for fostering in this community a sentiment in favor of retaining at least a portion of the business of this city for the benefit of American citizens or those eligible to become such, and developing this community on traditional American lines, to furnish and regulate suitable rooms for daily meetings of the just and equitable principles of trade, to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages by rules and regulations, to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, to adjust differences and settle disputes between members or between members and others, and for other purposes conducive to the interests of its members.

The Walaleale arrived from Anahola at 4 10 a. m. yesterday, with 2361 bags of sugar. The steamer was delayed in loading on account of a very strong swell which was running into Anahola, making it very hard for the boats to work.

So rough was the water that two of the steamer's boats were carried by the swell up on the beach. One of them was recovered but the other had to be left behind. No cargo was damaged and it is thought that the missing boat escaped injury. Three of the Walaleale's crew were left ashore, it being too rough to go after them. The missing boat was almost alongside of the wharf when the big swell caught her.

One of the steamer's men was almost drowned by the capsizing of one of the boats. He was thrown into the boiling surf and, being unable to swim, was rescued with the greatest difficulty.

The little 57-ton schooner Maksootoff, Captain Gray, which recently put in here for provisions, sailed for Manila yesterday morning. Three Honoluluans—nipped with Captain Gray, among them being George J. Haskins, who has been engaged in business here for some time past as a custom house broker. The Maksootoff is going into the inter-island trade in the Philippines. She was formerly of the Alaskan Commercial Company's vessels, but was laid up on account of the sailing law. She is eleven years old. Captain Gray has spent several years in the Philippines and is going back to familiar waters.

Stephen O. Jones, freight clerk on the Pacific Mail steamship China, has resigned his position to accept a more remunerative billet ashore. Jones is well known to the traveling public and his resignation was accepted with regret, as to his uniform courtesy to passengers of high and low degree much of the China's popularity is due. Had he remained in the service he would probably have been given the position of purser on one of the new boats. Jones has better prospects than that, however, and has no ambition to be clerk of a steam hotel.

WORLD'S NEWS

CONDENSED

The strike in Belgium is rapidly spreading. At last accounts a quarter of a million men were in the army of the unemployed.

J. F. Pollette who was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress from Ohio, died at Cincinnati on the night of April 18, at the age of 71.

A syndicate has been formed in Plumas county, California, to develop what is claimed to be the greatest electrical transmission plant in the world. E. F. Keith will build the greatest power New York has ever had. The building will be fifteen stories high, the major portion of which will be given over to offices.

Grief over the death of his pet dog appears to have been the sole cause of the attempted suicide of Louis Bird, an English remittance man, near Redding, Cal., on April 18.

Louise M. Garland of the Berkeley girl who went insane a few weeks ago as the result of overstudy, succumbed on the night of April 18. She would have graduated in May of this year.

Dr. Brooke of Hobart College has discovered a new comet in the constellation Pegasus. The comet has a daily motion of about three degrees, southeasterly and toward the sun.

E. J. Salisbury, a bookkeeper employed by the whole sale concern of J. E. Exiding, San Francisco, committed suicide at Berkeley on the 17th by shooting himself through the heart.

A company has been formed at Seattle for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Resurrection bay to Rampart City a distance of 54 miles. Operations will begin very shortly.

A courier who arrived at Hongkong on the 15th reported that in an encounter between Imperial and rebel troops 2000 of the former had been wiped out, not one being allowed to escape.

An immense McKinley memorial benefit performance was given in Paris on the night of April 16. President Loubet was among the number present. The money raised will go into the Clinton fund.

At last accounts it was the intention of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report adversely on the proposed reciprocity treaties with France, British West Indies and Argentina.

which was denied.
 An elaborate plan is under way for irrigating all of Salt River valley in Arizona. For the purpose of carrying out the project Maricopa county is, with the consent of Congress, to be bonded for \$2,000,000.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit will, it is said, raise a fund of \$15,000 for the purpose of having Santos Dumont give an exhibition with his flying machine at New York upon his arrival by the way to St. Louis.

A bill of the Senate Committee on the Philippines a large number of orders of the Senate and reports bearing on the conduct of military affairs in the unincorporated provinces of the islands.

The Marquis of Downshire has been granted a divorce from the Marchioness who was a Miss Hare, on account of the misconduct of the latter with Captain Joseph Laycock of the Yeon.

A report that a bank a fruit establishment at Boonsville, Co. has been seized by the insurgents, is confirmed by later advices. The United States gunboat Machias is taking care of the matter.

An official bulletin was issued on April 15, declaring that the attempt of Wilhelm, Queen of Holland, was typified faster. The cause of the disease is unaccounted for, unless traceable to sterilized milk, which the queen regularly used.

An apartment hotel eighteen stories high will be speedily erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York. Land and building will represent a cash expenditure of \$3,500,000. The company interested was incorporated at Albany, April 17.

Dr. Barton of New York has challenged M. Santos Dumont for an airship race from London to Birmingham for a wager of \$20,000. The American inventor has also challenged the Brazilian to a race from London to Edinburgh for any amount up to \$50,000.

The plan of the grafting interests to gobble up the public lands in the West on long leases at nominal rentals, as proposed by the Bower bill now before Congress, is characterized by Edgar Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, as indefensible and tending to create a great monopoly at the expense of the small land holder.

WATER SYSTEM

FOR LAHAINA

Bids will be opened next Monday for installing the piping for the water system at Lahaina, Maui. Tenders will also cover the repair of the old reservoir near Lahaina-luna school and the construction of a new reservoir about a quarter of a mile above Pioneer Mill near the soda works. There will be approximately 20,000 feet, or about four miles, of piping to be laid.

The Lahaina-luna reservoir can, without much trouble, be converted into a reservoir for the city. Tenders to a serviceable institution. Being at a high elevation on the slope of the mountain, it will be the first into which the water will flow, the water being diverted to it through a ditch or flume. From this reservoir the water will descend to the second reservoir, which will be at just such an elevation as to insure force for fire and other purposes. From the reservoir a main line will be laid down to the road by the mill to the town. In Lahaina the three principal pipes will be laid on Front street and the two streets back of it, running parallel with the shore line.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$31,000 for the Lahaina water system. The pipe will cost about \$10,000, which will leave a sufficient margin to ensure first class work in every particular. A local contractor who has looked over the ground in order to more intelligently bid for the work said last night:

"The greatest difficulty a contractor will encounter will be in laying pipe near and above the shore. Solid rock appears just below the surface and an immense amount of blasting will be necessary. Work in the streets of the town will be easier as there is less rock."

Nearly every legislature for the fifteen years has appropriated money for a water system at Lahaina, but for various reasons, chiefly a lack of money, the work has never carried out. In the meantime water has been obtained from surface wells.

KOEBELE AFTER SPHAGNUM MOSS

Prof. Koebele had not started for Mexico when the Alameda sailed from San Francisco. He was then nursing a bad cold contracted on the steamship. Writing to Wray Taylor under date of April 18, he said he was making an effort to get a quantity of sphagnum moss to send here to be used in packing plants for shipment.

There were also certain insects which he desired to obtain in California for use in Hawaii, but up to the time of writing had found none. He had been busily engaged during his sojourn in Alameda, in writing a full and complete statement regarding Lantana, which he intended forwarding to Dr. Howard, U. S. Entomologist at Washington.

OUNHA'S TOWER.

A Peculiar Building Going Up at Queen and Maunakea.

E. S. Cunha is erecting, near the corner of Maunakea and Queen streets what will be, in some respects, one of the most interesting buildings in this city. Although to be two full stories high, with a handsomely ornamented roof, built up several feet, the dimensions of the building are only twenty by twenty feet. With a stairway inside of the room and counters and shelves for goods there would be little room on the lower floor for a man to turn around in. The lower front is almost solid glass and the upper will contain four glass windows taking up most of the wall space. The walls are fifteen inches thick. In addition to the two stories there is a cellar corresponding in dimensions to the building above.

The reason the building covers so little ground is that the garment is cut according to the cloth. Mr. Cunha owned the diminutive lot and the strongly built, prettily ornamented house will cover every inch of it.

The Wilder Steamship Company intended to run steamers along the Hamakua coast, carrying freight between Hamakoa ports and Hilo, providing freight is offered in sufficient quantities.

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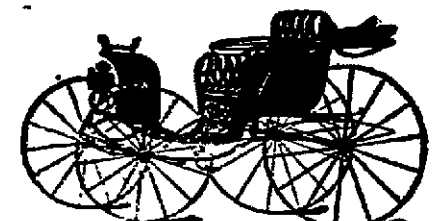
Wool Dress Goods, Washable Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Trimmings, Linings, Laces and Embroideries.
 Flannels, Housekeeping Linens, Art Draperies, Blankets, Comforters, Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Domestic, House and Gloves, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Notions and Novelties.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

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